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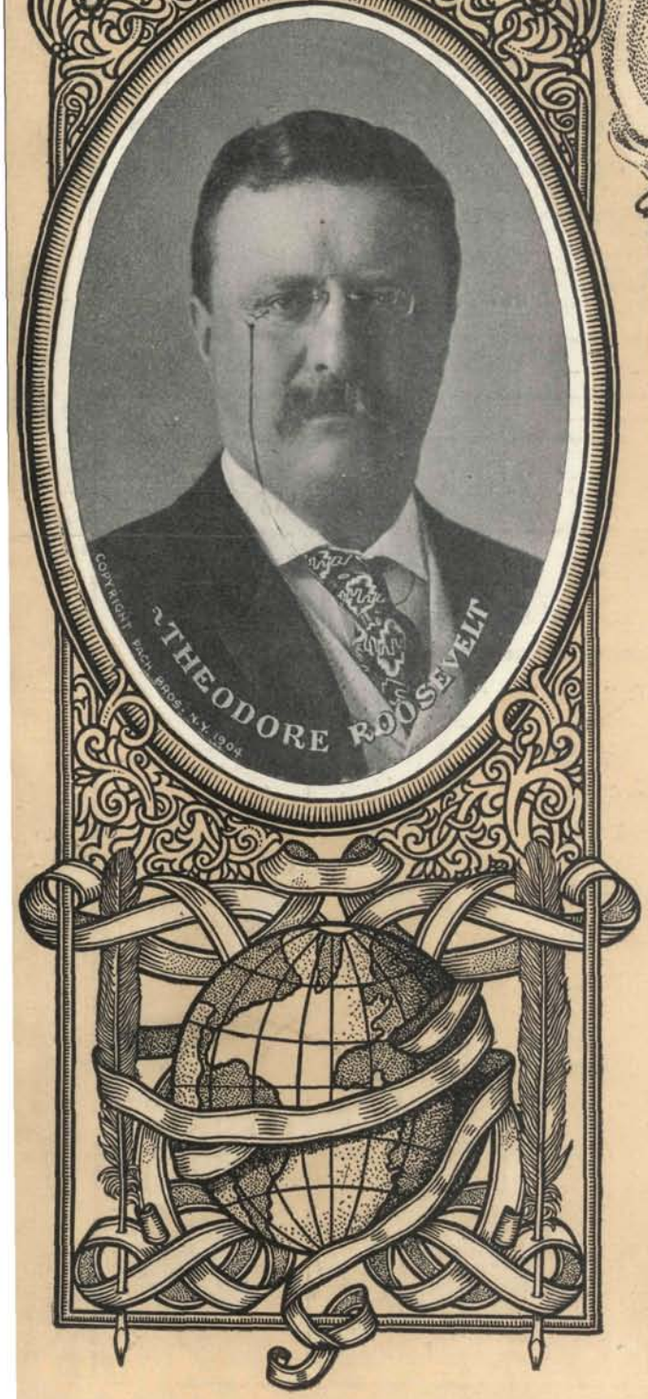

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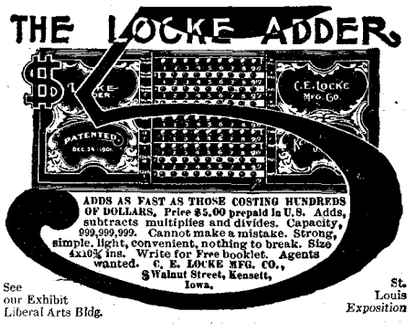

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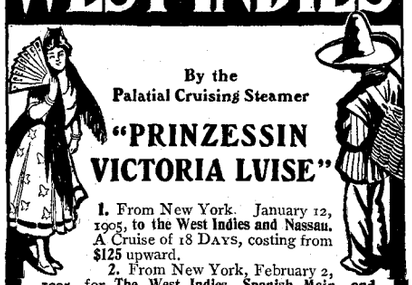

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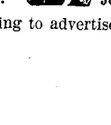

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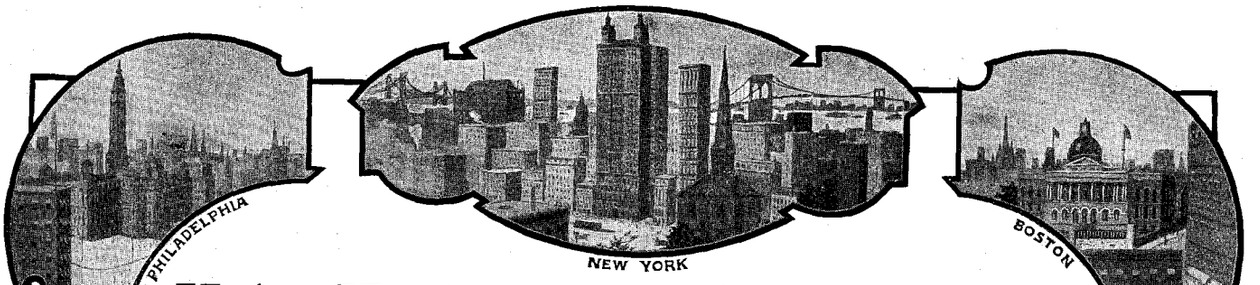

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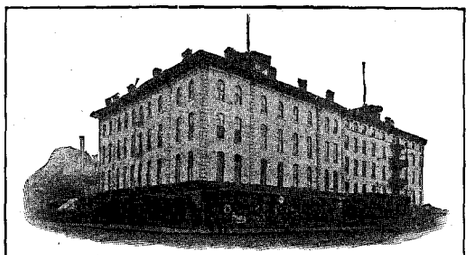

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

"HEAR that jarring sound? It's the Democratic landslide beginning to break loose!" said the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) two weeks before election. The Democratic national committee declared its "positive belief" that Parker would "receive at least two hundred and seventy votes in the electoral college." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) departed from its custom of many years' standing and expressed its "conviction" that there was to be "a change" in Washington. Thomas W. Lawson came out with a sensational declaration that Standard Oil would "purchase a few doubtful States a few days before election," annihilate "Roosevelt and his ambitions," and start "hell for the American people." Some of these predictions seem even more interesting now than when they were made.

The result of the election is described by the New York *World* (Dem.) as "a crushing defeat for Democracy; perhaps, in view of all the circumstances, the worst the party has ever sustained." No Republican table of predictions, even, confined Judge Parker's success to the "Solid South," as has proved to be the case, and the idea that he would be defeated worse than Bryan was had no general acceptance until the cold type of the news columns showed it to be a fact. In the face of such a sweeping result, all claims that the election was "bought," or decided by unfair means, are abandoned, altho the Democratic charge that the Roosevelt Administration may be influenced by trust contributions to the campaign fund is still urged. The New York *Times* (Dem.) analyzes the result thus:

"Prosperity, a deep and widespread desire for its continuance, and a feeling perhaps not less widespread that the Democratic party is not yet 'fit to govern,' are reasons which sufficiently explain the very remarkable results of the election held yesterday in this country. In addition to the solid Republican vote, Mr. Roosevelt has received throughout the entire North an immense Democratic vote, ranging from a few thousands in a State like Massachusetts to more than 100,000 in the State of New York.

"Judge Parker has received with few exceptions the vote of the Independents, the class formerly described by the term 'Mugwump'; he has received, we judge, the greater part of the sound-money Democratic vote, together with the vote of those unswerving, old-fashioned Democrats, the bone and sinew of the party, who never vote anything but the Democratic ticket. The result is a victory that is not so much Republican as it is personal to Mr. Roosevelt, a victory more sweeping and remarkable even than that of Mr. McKinley in 1896, and comparable rather to that of Grant over Greeley in 1872.

"The discussions of the campaign, the search after issues and the talk about them, the moral arguments, and the appeal to prudence and safety, have been utterly wasted. The result was predetermined. The voters who have determined it were quite beyond the reach of any sort of argument or appeal. They were influenced by motives, and they made up their minds through considerations that no discussion of issues could in the least affect. In the first place, the remembrance of what the Democratic party did in 1896 and 1900 counted for much. It would have been almost a political miracle had the people restored that party to confidence and to power so soon after the Bryan campaigns. Probably there was a considerable number of Democrats in whose minds Judge Parker's gold-standard telegram could not efface the exceedingly unfavorable impression made by the discords and unsatisfactory compromises of the St. Louis convention. All the prominent sound-money Democrats, however, seemed to accept Judge Parker's declaration as a sufficient pledge and guaranty,

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CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS,
Vice-President elect.

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and they supported him heartily. The unchanged and unchanging Bryan Democrats, however, had no liking for Judge Parker, for his gold-standard telegram, or for his views and principles. There was a Bryan defection all over the country. The vote tells the story."

Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Dem.), whose support of Judge Parker during the campaign was notably lukewarm, gives the following reasons for his defeat:

"Judge Parker simply failed to inspire the earnest, the genuinely Democratic elements of his own party with confidence. They did not feel that in voting for him they would be voting for Democratic principles. And he did not attract Republicans who are tired of the reign of special interests and are ready to come over to the Democracy when the Democracy has the courage to be democratic.

"That nomination was procured under circumstances which discredited it from the start. . . . . .

"We regard Judge Parker's defeat as a misfortune for the *immediate* interests of the country. He is better and cleaner by far than the men who surrounded him. He has a conscience, and respect for law, and his election would have relieved us from some of the dangers of Rooseveltism. We should have had a rest from sword-clanking, the big stick, and that self-advertisement which are inseparable from Theodore Roosevelt in office.

"But it is no misfortune to the Democratic party, and the *ultimate, permanent interests* of the country—and the two are one—that Judge Parker is not to sit in the White House. His political associations and his extreme conservatism of temperament render it certain that he would have done far too little to satisfy the progressive Democracy. Grover Cleveland is his ideal, and it does not need a long memory to recall the plight into which Cleveland, during his second Administration—essentially Republican—plunged his disappointed, chagrined, and indignant party."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) takes the result as an approval of the President's Philippine, Panama, and other policies, and a rebuke to Judge Parker's campaign of "mud-slinging." The New York *Press* (Rep.) remarks:

"It is safe to predict that in future Presidential campaigns:

"No party will nominate a candidate on the ground that his views are not known to the voters.

"No party will nominate a candidate for Vice-President on the ground that he has more millions than other recommendations and more years than anybody ever nominated for the office.

"No party will leave out of its platform all mention of one of the great issues of the day.

"No candidate for President will impeach the personal honesty of his opponent unless he has the proof to back up his charges."

The New York *Herald* (Ind.) gives the President the following advice:

"If you are wise, Mr. Roosevelt, now that you have been elected for a term of four years by the people, you will have mercy upon them and no longer crowd your imperialist notions down their throats. This is a democracy—a 'government of the people, by the people, for the people,' and not a government by the Executive, a one-man power. Refrain from attempting to extend the grasp of Executive pretension over the coordinate branches of the Government. In short, let us have a return to the constitutional methods laid down by the Fathers of the republic, by which generations of patriotic Americans have lived, and for which countless thousands of them have died."

The New York *Sun* says:

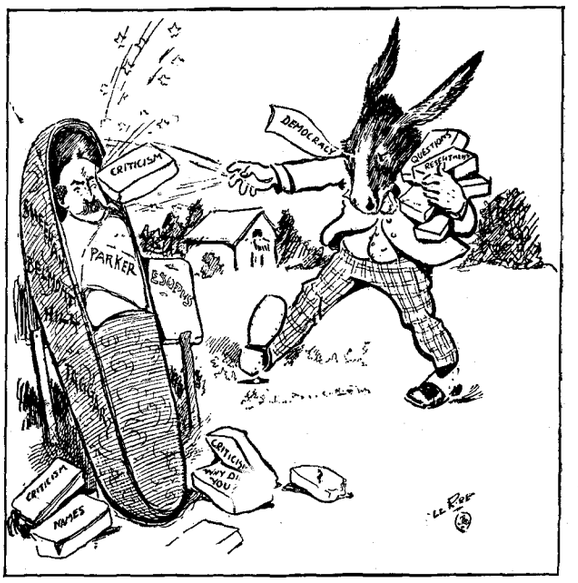
"Theodore Roosevelt is elected President of the United States. The term for which William McKinley was elected will expire on the 4th of next March, when what Mr. Roosevelt might regard as his first term as President of the United States will begin. Mr. Roosevelt might have coveted a second election and regarded himself as eligible for a third term, believing, as he does, that the American people have no objection to continuing in office a deserving servant of proved fidelity.

"The frankly avowed purpose has been achieved, and it must be admitted that there never was a particle of dissimulation about Theodore Roosevelt. It must also be admitted that his confidence in his destiny and unbounded popularity has been vindicated by one of the most illustrious personal triumphs in all political history. . . . . .

"We have had many severe things to say about Mr. Roosevelt and his Administration, and we sincerely regret it. We regret far more that there is not one of them that we can unsay. There has never been a refutal or a contradiction of anything. It will be happiness inexpressible if Mr. Roosevelt's own Administration, which we count from to-day, should itself furnish a refutation. He has it in him to be a patriotic and a complete President, to be the President, not of the decayed and corrupt half of the Republican party, but of the whole people of the United States."

Many other interesting features of the result, such as President Roosevelt's declaration that he will not accept another term, the election of Democratic governors in Republican States, the choice of Republican electors in Democratic States, and the triumph of Folk, La Follette, and other local leaders of national importance, will be considered next week.

THE ELEPHANT—"Come on, uncle, we've got a big Thanksgiving turkey to enjoy." —The Manchester *Mirror*.



NOW THE DEMOCRACY WILL HAND MR. PARKER A FEW OPINIONS. —The Ogden *Standard*.

AFTERWARD.

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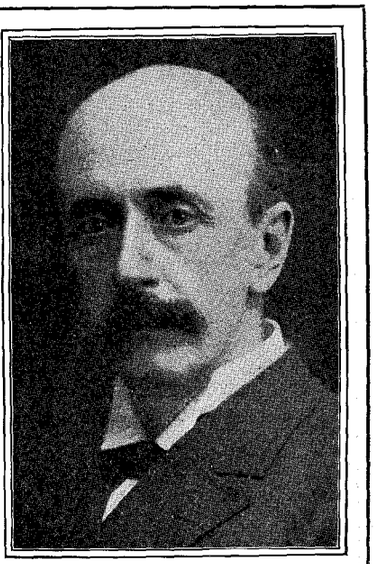
R. L. BORDEN,
The defeated Conservative leader.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER,
Premier of Canada since 1896.



EARL GREY,
Canada's new Governor-General.

CANADA'S LEADING MEN.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION.

LAURIER'S sweeping victory in the Canadian election last week, by which he increases the Liberal control of the Parliament to a two-to-one majority, is interpreted as being partly a personal victory, partly an indorsement of the Laurier government's plan for the projected transcontinental railway, and partly a "stand-pat" attitude of satisfaction with the Dominion's prosperity. The Conservatives, led by Mr. R. L. Borden, contended for government ownership of the new railroad, while the Liberals advocated a plan of governmental cooperation with the Grand Trunk. The Liberal victory is taken to mean that the latter program will be carried through. Not only is Mr. Borden's party defeated, but he is himself retired from Parliament, and his home province of Nova Scotia returns a solid delegation of Laurier supporters. Ontario is the only province of importance to return a Conservative majority. The reason for this, according to the Toronto *World* (Con.), is that Ontario is the only province that really understood the question at issue—hence Laurier was defeated wherever the issue was understood. The Montreal *Herald* (Lib.) says that the dominating feature of the campaign was Laurier's personality. To quote:

"As one looks back over the past four weeks he sees, whatever the background, the dominating figure of the Prime Minister in the immediate foreground. No day was complete without its account of the great personal success he had scored in some corner of old Canada. From his first meeting at Sorel to his last at Grand Mère he was the man of the hour, the one whom, above all others, the people wished to see and to hear. He had every right to be proud of his reception, every right to feel gratified by these extraordinary testimonials of devotion. That man must be of some consequence to his country who, after attracting to Sorel five thousand people from all corners of the Richelieu Valley, could a few days later so fill the streets of Toronto with throngs of admirers that it was almost impossible for him to obtain an entry to the hall where he was to speak. It means something to those who work and pray for a united Canada that the man who to-day awaits in Quebec the verdict of the electors should have moved as he did the feelings of the people in the manufacturing towns of western Ontario, should have witnessed such marks of devotion on the part of the strong Scotch farmers of the Huron peninsula. No small-minded man could have done it. None could have done it who himself distinguished between the various elements of the Canadian population, setting one above another in importance or right to consideration. A great orator, a great man, a great Canadian, one of whom on all three counts Canadians, without distinction or party, are justly proud, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has completely dominated the interest of this electoral contest."

An American view of the result may be seen in the following comment by the New York *Globe:*

"A mistake will be made by the American press and people if Sir Wilfrid Laurier's great triumph in the Canadian election is interpreted as a victory for closer trade relations with the United States. While the tendency of the Liberal party, of which Sir Wilfrid is the chief, is against Chamberlainism and in favor of interchange of commodities with the United States, Canadian statesmen of all parties are practically agreed that Canada has gone as far as she should in urging reciprocity upon us, and that future negotiations must originate on our side of the border.

"In the campaign preceding yesterday's election the Canadian trade policy was a secondary consideration. The chief issue debated related to the Government's policy toward the new Grand Trunk Transcontinental Railroad. The Government's contract provides for private operation along its whole route and government ownership of the eastern section, through the bleak and uninhabited region north of Lake Superior, and northern Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Borden, leader of the Conservatives, proposed government ownership and operation from coast to coast. It is significant that Nova Scotia, which, with the Government-owned and operated Intercolonial Railroad, and the privately-owned and operated Dominion and Atlantic, has an opportunity to compare the two systems, has returned a solid delegation of eighteen against the Borden plan. Mr. Borden, who is a Nova Scotian and sits for Halifax, was among those defeated. This Canadian election is probably the most notable rejection of government ownership of railroads idea which has occurred on this continent.

"In addition to the unpopularity of the Borden government ownership proposal, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was greatly assisted this time, as before, by the fact that he is a French-Canadian. French-speaking Quebec, which furnishes forty-five of his majority of sixty, is strongly inclined toward a 'compatriot.' On the other hand, Sir Wilfrid is not so much of a French-Canadian as to be unsatisfactory to the English-speaking provinces. Canadians who for twenty-five years supported Sir John Macdonald in all his policies are attracted by strong leadership and tend to vote according to personal admiration. The Conservatives have not a man who measures up to Sir Wilfrid in personal qualities, and until they find one they are likely to remain in a minority."

A Glasgow paper prints a story of Arthur Balfour treating a crowd, one of whom was the Japanese Minister. Everybody had named his drink except the Japanese, who in reply to Mr. Balfour's nod said: "Oh, I'll just take port, Arthur."—*The Chicago News.*

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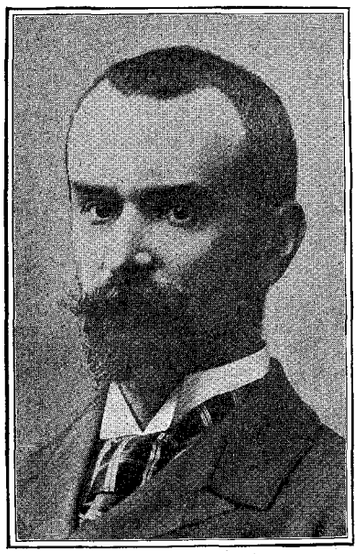
ARBITRATION TREATY WITH FRANCE.

OUR first war, after gaining our independence, was with France (a brush so slight that only one or two papers recall it); and if the Senate ratifies the treaty signed in Washington last week, our first arbitration treaty will be concluded with the same country. Relations with France were somewhat strained in Jackson's time, and again when Napoleon III. tried to place Maximilian upon the throne of Mexico; but the feeling between the world's two greatest republics is at present so cordial that most of our newspapers have to branch out into generalities to find any special significance or practical worth in such a treaty between France and America. It "is of not great value, but it is not likely to do any harm," indulgently remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen;* and the New York *Evening Mail* finds it "hard, at this juncture of affairs, to imagine a disagreement between these two countries which should really menace the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of either." The New York *Globe*, however, thinks that "such treaties do much toward keeping down the pinpricking differences which, unimportant in themselves, do so much to inflame national ill-will and are thus contributory to war"; and so "Secretary Hay is doing a great work not only for this generation but for all following ones—not only for this country, but for the world." "The officials here," says a despatch from Paris, "have made sufficient inquiry in regard to the sentiment of [the French] Parliament to show that the treaty will be ratified promptly and perhaps unanimously."



AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND,
Who signed the Franco-American arbitration treaty for France.

An arbitration treaty with Great Britain would be regarded by our newspapers as more important, to judge from their handling of the subject, and the idea is expressed that the State Department hopes to work the Senate around to a ratification of an Anglo-American arbitration treaty by getting favorable action first upon treaties with France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, etc. The New York *Sun* says on this point:

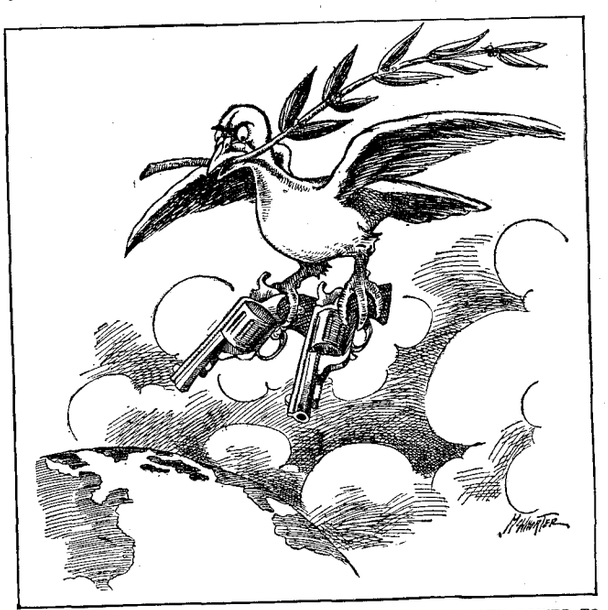
"We are told that Mr. Hay proposes also to sign treaties of arbitration with Switzerland, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands, and probably Spain, and that if all these agreements are ratified by the Senate, and inquiry shall show that body to be disposed to sanction a similar compact with England, the Olney-Pauncefote project will be revived. There is no doubt that a tactical mistake was made in introducing the abortive convention just named at a time when the Senate was still agitated by the ground-swell of Mr. Cleveland's Venezuela message. At the present time it is undeniable that the feeling with which Great Britain is regarded in this country is more sympathetic than it has ever previously been.

"Under the circumstances it is possible that Mr. Hay will be more successful than was Mr. Olney, tho some Senators are likely to adhere to their former position that a general arbitration treaty gives too much power to the Executive, and that the Senate should maintain intact its constitutional right to accept or reject each specific agreement to arbitrate that may be made by our State Department."

SCOLDING ROZHDESTVENSKY.

THE promotion of the commander of the Baltic squadron to be a vice-admiral and aide-de-camp to the Emperor, reported from St. Petersburg, is made in total disregard of American newspaper comment upon the admiral's supposed mental equipment, seamanship, and addiction to vodka. "It is generally held," says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "that the Russian admiral has proved himself grossly unfit to command a war fleet, and that the maritime Powers can not afford to permit the Baltic fleet to go cruising about the world for the next nine or ten weeks under the direction of a dangerous fool." Our newspapers are now inclining to the opinion that when the Russians riddled the Hull fishing-fleet, they were firing at their own torpedo-boat squadron, which they had encountered unexpectedly in the night. "Vice-Admiral Rozhdestvensky left Libau with eight of these craft," says a St. Petersburg despatch, and Prince Keretelli reported, on the fatal night, that he saw eight torpedo-boats ahead. Rozhdestvensky says he sank one of the boats, and we are told that the Russian

THE VOLUNTEER FIREMAN.
—Smith in the Pittsburg *Post*.



ANDREW CARNEGIE WOULD HAVE A PEACE TRIBUNAL WITH POWER TO ENFORCE DECISIONS.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

PEACEFUL CHARACTERS CARICATURED.

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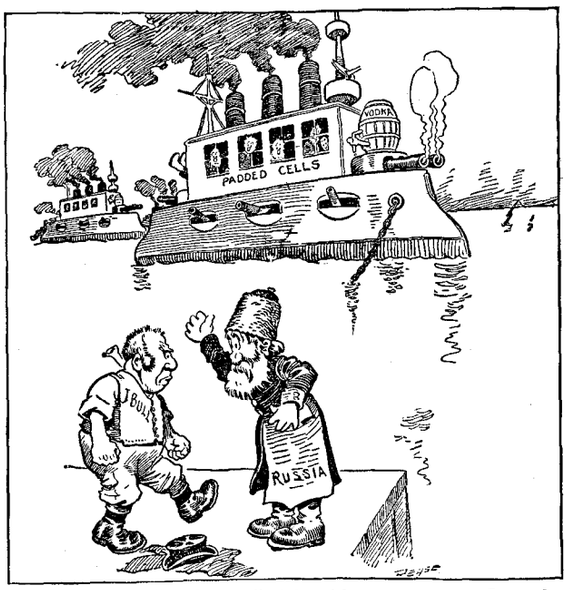

RUSSIA—"Sure! I'll make it all right with you as soon as I can fix the responsibility."

—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

"SEEIN' THINGS AT NIGHT."

"I woke up in the dark and saw things standin' in a row,
A-lookin' at me cross-eyed an' p'intin' at me—so!"

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

RUSSIAN RESPONSIBILITY.

torpedo-boat squadron reached Tangier only seven strong. At Cherbourg several of the Russian torpedo-boats lingered outside, making repairs. One, we are told, had a smashed stem, another had shot holes in the deck. These evidences convince our press that the Russian ships were shelling their own torpedo-boats. "The Russian guns were once more turned upon the Russian flag," believes the Philadelphia *Telegraph;* and so think the New York *Evening Mail* and *Times*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the Springfield *Republican*, and many other papers. "The fact seems to be," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "that the Russians are not fit to be intrusted with the use of deadly weapons."

Some of our papers think that Rozhdestvensky was "seeing things" that night. Thus the Washington *Star* observes:

"There ought to be no doubt that the Russians saw those Japanese torpedo-boats. It is clearly established that somebody saw Mohammed go to heaven on a white horse, and it is equally well established that Don Quixote saw a legion of ferocious giants when he charged upon the wind-mills.

"It is not everybody who can see such unusual things as Rozhdestvensky saw, tho seeing things is not exclusively a Russian gift. Seeing rainbows and sea serpents is really a very ordinary accomplishment. There are many persons in this country who see majorities that never are to be. But nobody before Rozhdestvensky has carried the vision habit to such a magnificent extreme as to include torpedo-boats.

"Chemical experts declare that grain alcohol never produces torpedo-boats, but that it may be possible to produce them with a carefully blended combination of wood alcohol, dope, carbolic acid, tobacco, chloroform, and cigarettes. It is a safe assertion that torpedo-boat visions are not handed out over any bar in the District of Columbia."

The Chicago *Record-Herald*, after reviewing the blunders of the Russian navy, concludes that "it would be a blessing to the world if every one of Russia's war-ships were on the bottom of the ocean." To quote:

"A navy that is helpless against the enemy and harmful to every one else, commanded by men devoid of all comprehension of international rights and so dazed with fear that they can't tell the difference between a turtle dove and a shark, ought to be shut up in an inland pond and never allowed to get out where it can run amuck.

"A catalogue of Russia's pestiferous blundering on the high seas would include nearly every search or seizure her ships have made since the war began. She seized the *Malacca* in the most arbitrary and high-handed manner. She sank the *Knight Commander* against all precedent and right. She seems to have actually robbed the mails on the *Calchas* on the pretense of searching for Japanese despatches. She has made the lives and property of innocent neutrals unsafe in peaceful waters.

"Entirely apart from the issues of the present war, it would be a blessing to the world if every one of Russia's war-ships were on the bottom of the ocean and if she should be bound over by the Powers never to build another until she had learned to understand and recognize the rights of other peoples.

"The nations had to join in the suppression of piracy. They have much the same kind of a reason for joining in the suppression of the Russian naval pest."

In the midst of all this scolding of Rozhdestvensky and his men, however, we are reminded by an American naval officer that a similar blunder might have been made by our own ships in 1898. He says, as reported by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post:*

"Almost any officer who served in the fleet before Santiago could relate not one, but a great many incidents that occurred where the men of our own ships would have slaughtered each other if the good little angel that sits up aloft (and our exceedingly bad marksmanship at that time) had not protected us from the mistakes (incomprehensible to landsmen) which caused our ships to fire at each other, at colliers, despatch-boats, torpedo-boats, and at nothing at all—and all this in the clear atmosphere of the tropical seas.

"Such was the effect of the long, nervous tension that thousands of shots were fired at pure phantoms of the imagination. The broadsides of powerful battle-ships repeatedly burst into a furious cannonade that was arrested only with the complete annihilation of the supposed enemy. For one of our ships to approach the fleet at night was to run a grave risk. The sea was alive with Spanish torpedo-boats. Signals, lights, etc., were misunderstood or disregarded. The enemy might have obtained possession of them and displayed them for our confusion. There were many narrow escapes. Several of our vessels were struck by shells, but the luck that followed us throughout the war prevented a disaster. I could mention the names of officers who have never been able to comb their hair down flat since the particular night on which they came within an ace of sinking a friend—with whom they have never since ceased to exchange congratulatory drinks.

"If an unsuspecting fishing-fleet had blown into the radius of action at Santiago, there would have been things doing, and any fair-minded naval officer will acknowledge it. This was not panic; it was the result of the precautions that always have been and always will be taken in war time. When men-of-war are cruising in waters

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where there is any reason to suspect the presence of an enemy, they will take no risks whatever. An automobile torpedo can be carried and 'fired' by any kind of a craft, even a rowboat, and consequently any commander of a man-of-war will not let any craft approach within torpedo range during war-time. He can not take the risk. When the weather is hazy or misty, a searchlight will not penetrate to any great distance, and if a peaceful craft is not discovered until close aboard, the general orders that are absolutely necessary for the protection of a fleet will almost inevitably cause her to be fired upon.

"Let us therefore disregard the shrieks of the highly excited British press until the Russians have had a chance to explain; and if it turns out that the accident was the result of a mistake, let us be honest. Let us remember the *Maine*—I mean the doings off Santiago."

Pennsylvania Justice.—While legal delays are breeding lawlessness in other parts of the country (according to Justice Brewer and other competent observers), Pennsylvania is imitating the "Jersey justice" that is the terror of evil-doers in the latter State. So we are told by one of the most prominent judges in Pennsylvania, who sends us the following editorial from the Pittsburg *Gazette*, with the indorsement that it "states the literal truth with regard to the speedy determination of murder cases in the court of last resort in Pennsylvania." Says *The Gazette:*

"Delay of justice through appeals in criminal cases is regarded as so influential in encouraging the lynching spirit that some time ago a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States recommended the abolition of the privilege as an absolute right open at will to the prisoner. Altho the right of appeal is susceptible of abuse, there could be no complaint as to the law's delay on this account if the practise of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court were generally followed. That court never delays the final determination of a criminal case. When an appeal is taken in a murder case it is promptly set down for a hearing wherever the court may be in session, and does not wait, like civil cases, to be reached when the turn of that particular county court comes up. When the case comes up the rule of the court is inexorable that it shall be disposed of at the time appointed.

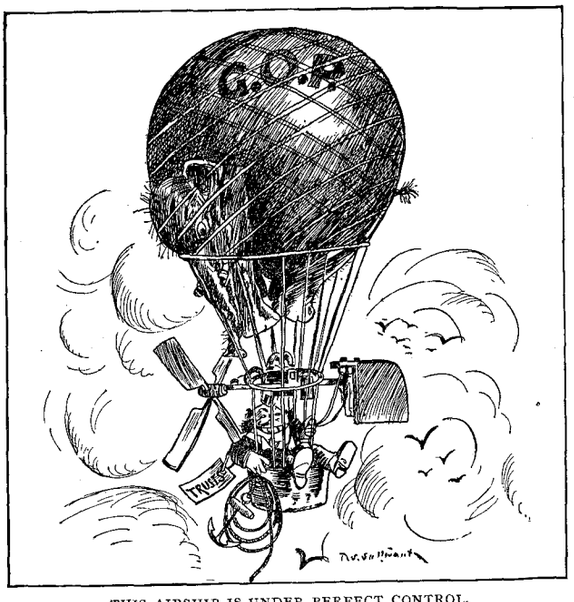
"A good instance of this is the case of Miles, Jackson, and Obey, the negroes convicted of murdering John Kluzor at Leetsdale. The usual appeal was taken in their case, and on Monday an attempt was made to secure a continuance which would carry the case over to the next term, but the court refused the motion, and as counsel for the convicts were not ready to argue the appeal the case is closed. This practise of our Supreme Court is altogether commendable, as it effectually prevents the abuse of the right of appeal for purposes of delay. If punishment does not follow swiftly upon the commission of the crime it is not the fault of the court of last resort in Pennsylvania, whose example might well be followed in other States."

A JAPANESE VIEW OF THE YELLOW PERIL.

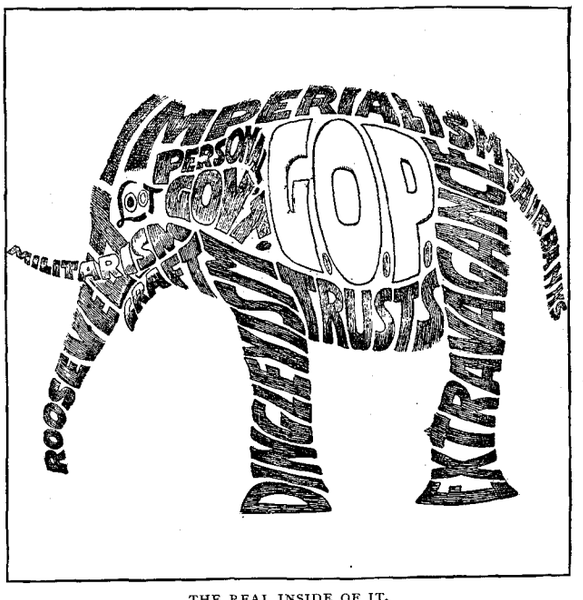
THERE is no "yellow peril," says Baron Kaneko, a distinguished representative of the yellow race, in a strong article in *The North American Review*. The Asiatics, he declares, are in peril rather than perilous, and Japan, instead of heading a huge conspiracy to oust all the "outlanders" from the Eastern hemisphere, is actually busy introducing into Asia Western goods, customs, education, civilization, and civilizers. Baron Kaneko is a Harvard graduate and LL.D., and in Japan he has been Professor of Law in the Imperial University, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, Minister of Justice, and Chief Secretary of the House of Peers. He is now in America, studying economic conditions.

The cry of "Asia for the Asiatics," if there were such a slogan, would be no worse than the Monroe Doctrine of "America for the Americans," or Victor Emmanuel's "Italy for the Italians," argues the baron; but, as a matter of fact, the white nations seem to have adopted the doctrine "Asia for us." He says:

"'Blessed are the meek' is one of the precepts of the Christian faith, 'for they shall inherit the earth!' For many years the missionaries have taught this precept to the Asiatics; but it has never been practised by the so-called Christian Powers in their dealings with Oriental nations. Indeed, the direct contrary has been the fact; for, many a time during the past fifty years, it has been shown that a nation's surest step to its 'disinheritance' of the earth is to be meek and to remain meek. That a cry should arise in the East demanding 'Asia for the Asiatics' is thus a natural outcome of the policy which the Christian Powers have pursued in that part of the world. Most of the Oriental nations, to be sure, lack the strength which is needed for successful resistance to the process of territorial 'disinheritance.' Consider the encroachment of the French in Tongking; the occupation of Kiao-Chao by the Germans; the aggressive movement of Russia in Manchuria—for these are the most striking examples of the 'disinheritance' by which China has been despoiled. Only Japan, of all the Eastern nations, has thus far been able to maintain her independence against continual foreign aggression. If there is a peril in the



THIS AIRSHIP IS UNDER PERFECT CONTROL.
—Sullivant in the New York *American*.



THE REAL INSIDE OF IT.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

DEMOCRATIC SKETCHES OF THE G. O. P.

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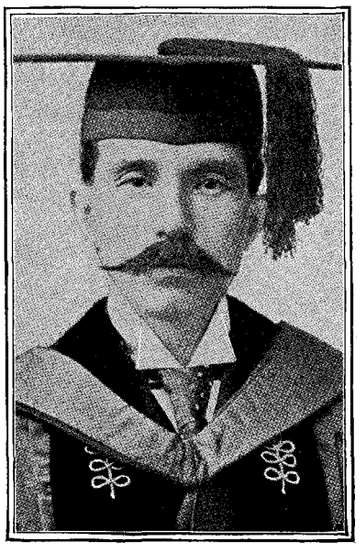
East, it is not the 'yellow peril,' but the 'white peril'; the former being a mere myth, while the latter is an actual reality."

Instead of trying to shut Americans and Europeans out, "Japan so far has done all in her power to attract them to the East." At the end of the war with China, Japan compelled the Chinese to abolish the likin system of duties, opened four Chinese ports to the commerce of the world, and secured to foreigners the right to establish factories in China. Western diplomats had been seeking these concessions in vain for years, until Japan, which might have taken all these privileges for itself, gave them to the world. In the Philippines Japan gave its moral support to the American occupation, "since she considered that the occupation of the islands by the American republic was the only way to obtain peace among the Filipinos."



BARON KENTARO KANEKO,

The "yellow peril" cry, he says, "intended to work us injury and disgrace, provides Japan with a golden opportunity to show the world that selfish ambition has no part in the aspirations of her people."

This fright at the "yellow peril," says Baron Kaneko, will afford Japan a "golden opportunity" to show how unselfish her ambitions are. He writes:

"Some may ask: What are the national aspirations of Japan? Our aim, as shown by the whole course of our modern history, is to introduce to the distant and long-neglected East the blessings of Western civilization. For a task of this kind, Japan possesses superb advantages. Planted on her island throne in the midst of the Pacific, she reaches out toward every direction from which that civilization may come, westward through the Suez Canal, under English supervision, and eastward through the Panama Canal (when that is completed), under American protection. Japan will engirdle the globe, thus reaching every quarter in the Old World as well as the New, and gathering in the richest fruits of Western culture and science, which she will proceed to disseminate among the Japanese islands. Along all these waterways, the Western nations will bring their treasures and their civilization to the vast continent of Asia; and will also knock at the door of Japan in their turn. Hearty, indeed, will be the welcome which the Japanese will give to the Western bearers of the civilization from which we have ourselves benefited so much! But the door of Japan must be kept open, for we wish our welcome to be not only hearty, but continuous, as will be the stream of those Western gifts from Europe and America through which we shall alone be enabled, strengthening our own power, to realize our national aspirations, and especially to maintain that peace which is the foundation of progress in the Far East.

"For a thousand years or more after the introduction of Chinese culture, which became merged in her ethnic life, Japan had the good fortune to possess an Oriental civilization of her own, embodied in language, art, customs, and institutions. But, after the visit of Commodore Perry, in 1853, following the example set us by our ancestors when they introduced Chinese ideas, we turned to the West for culture and science, and thus the laws, the philosophy, the religion and art of Occidental civilization were engrafted upon our institutions. The Japanese mind is earnestly engaged in molding into one the two forms of culture, the Oriental and the Occidental, its ambition being to harmonize them, even as Rome harmonized the militarism of the northern tribes with the culture of the southern races of Europe.

"Such, then, is the ultimate aspiration, the crowning ambition, of the Japanese race. By reconciling and interassimilating the two civilizations, Japan hopes to introduce Western culture and science into the continent of Asia, and thus to open up for the benefit of the world, with equal privilege for every nation and peace assured to all, the teeming wealth of the Chinese Empire. Nothing less than an aim thus ideal and lofty is what Japan aspires to realize; and, should fortune not forsake her, she will be content with nothing less. In the light, therefore, of what has been said, the alarm about a 'yellow peril' takes on the character of a golden opportunity for Europe and America to become acquainted with the real strength and ambitions of Japan. The same cry, moreover, intended to work us injury and disgrace, provides Japan with a golden opportunity to show the world that selfish ambition has no part in the aspirations of her people."

A PLEA FOR LESS LIBERTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

NO other nation has ever given to a subject people such a Government as we have given to the Filipinos, thinks Mr. Alleyne Ireland; and, if it is wise, no other nation ever will. "Almost every act of the United States in the Philippines, except those of a purely military nature, from the date of the battle of Manila Bay down to the present time," he says (in *The Atlantic Monthly*), "has been characterized by what may be called from one standpoint independence and originality, or, from another standpoint, blindness to local conditions and contempt for universal experience." Mr. Ireland has traveled extensively in tropical dependencies and has written and lectured upon colonial governments, and the impression one gets from his article is that, for good intentions gone wrong, our rule in the Philippines takes the banner. In the first place, he thinks that Admiral Dewey's thought of bringing Aguinaldo to Manila, where he could organize the natives, demand independence, and raise the torch of rebellion, was not especially brilliant; and he regards the failure to win over the peace element among Aguinaldo's advisers as about on the same plane. He remarks:

"That the war in the Philippines could have been avoided by the exercise of the most ordinary prudence, that it could have been avoided if the advice of any British, French, or Dutch colonial governor in the Far East had been asked and acted upon, there can be no possible doubt; and it is not less certain that if the Philippine commission which arrived in Manila shortly after the commencement of the war had been given the power to act, instead of only the power to talk, the war need not have lasted three months. Considerations of space prevent me from dealing with the conduct of the war; and I must dismiss the subject by saying that if in its political aspects it was little but a long succession of errors, in its practical operations it disclosed a devotion and heroism on the part of the American officers and troops which place the campaign on a level with the most striking achievements of the white races in tropical warfare."

Turning to the Administration of the islands as it is carried on to-day, Mr. Ireland, who visited the archipelago early in this year, describes the American officials as being "animated by an honest and sincere desire to do the best thing for the general welfare of the islands," but ignorant of "the broad established facts in relation to tropical administration." For example:

"I was shown in the Philippines some of the most wretched roads I have seen in fifteen years of colonial travel, and was asked with pride whether the English had ever done anything like that for the benefit of their colonial subjects; and when I replied that you could travel a thousand miles in an automobile in the Federated Malay States on roads as good as the Massachusetts State roads, my statement was met, if not with absolute incredulity, at least with the last degree of surprise. It was the same thing in a hundred matters. Had any nation except the United States ever given the natives of a colony any voice in their own Government, or given them an honest judiciary, or a good water-supply, or an efficient police force, or ever governed a colony with any other object than deriving revenue from it? And so on through the whole range of colonial administration! It is obvious that if a body of

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men, from lack of comparative knowledge, honestly believe that the work they are doing is better than that of all others in the same field, the prospect of improvement originating within the administrative hierarchy is reduced to a minimum."

But the chief blunder, in Mr. Ireland's opinion, and the mistake that lies at the root of all the rest, is our attempt to take a people "in a very low stage of economic development" and make them participate in a system of government that is entirely beyond them. "Broadly speaking," he says, "the American policy in regard to the control and development of the Philippines is the exact opposite of that adopted by every other nation, in that political development has been taken as the standard of attainment instead of industrial development, in opposition to the universal experience of mankind, that the latter has always preceded the former." As a result, the local attempts at self-government have been unsuccessful and the general administration of the islands has been unbearably expensive. The main revenue of the islands comes from their exports, yet "the fact is that if we add together the sums paid by the people of the Philippines and by the people of the United States in connection with the control and administration of the Philippine Islands, the total reaches a sum greater than that of the whole value of the export trade of the islands." Capital has been driven away by unfavorable laws and the lack of labor, and labor is kept out by the Chinese exclusion law. Either the whole scheme of administration must be cut down to far less expensive proportions, declares Mr. Ireland, or the laws must be changed.

What the Philippines need, we are told, is "a one-man Government" like that of Gen. Leonard Wood in Cuba, "one of the most brilliant administrative feats of which the history of white rule in the tropics bears record." Compare that with the rule by commission:

"It is in the higher branches of the administration that the structure of the Philippine Government exhibits its greatest weakness and its sharpest contrast to other dependent tropical governments. It is a universally recognized trait of tropical peoples that they yield their truest loyalty and their best aid in governmental matters when there is at the head of affairs one man in supreme power, whether he be king, sultan, or governor. This characteristic, so far from being due to the growth of white domination, is the product of uncounted centuries of native development, before white men ever came into contact with the native governments; and in attempting to build a tropical government on the theory that so-called 'popular' institutions can ever recommend themselves as an ideal to the natives of a tropical country, the fact is overlooked or ignored that, in the thousands of years during which the natives of the tropics were left to themselves, to develop whatever political institutions appeared best suited to them, there was never established a single government which was not purely autocratic in character.

"When we attempt to force democratic institutions or corporate government upon tropical peoples we simply assume, without any warrant whatever, that we know better than they do what form of government is best for them. Now, not only does the government of the Philippines by a commission violate the very first principle of successful administration in the tropics by dividing into seven parts the prestige and authority which in the natives expect and desire to find in one man; but, owing to the dependence of the commission upon a legislature thousands of miles away, already overburdened with its own affairs, and composed of men who, however able they may be, have neither the time nor the opportunity of gaining any first-hand information in regard to problems of tropical administration, that confidence which should exist between a people and their Government is noticeably lacking in the Philippines, where it is perfectly well understood by all intelligent people that the commission governs the islands only in so far as it is allowed to do so by Congress.

"Shorn of any real authority to determine independently the measures best suited to the needs of the islands, compelled to legislate with one eye on the American public and the other on Congress, driven to adopt an apologetic tone in regard to all measures which are likely to arouse public sentiment in the States, the Philippine commission can neither command the respect of the people nor carry on its own work according to the plain needs of the situation."

Independence for the Philippines seems a decidedly distant possibility to Mr. Ireland. He remarks:

"It is impossible to confer independence on a people as one would present them with a public library or a drinking-fountain. If the ground is not prepared, if the people are not fit for self-government, the gift of independence simply means the handing over of the country to the despotic rule of a small coterie of picked men, who, from their foreign education and training and their race identity with the natives, would find it easy to establish an ascendency over the masses, which would keep them in a state of political and economic slavery.

"Whatever the future may hold for the Filipinos, it is certain that to-day they have scarcely taken the first step on that long road of industry and self-discipline which alone leads to a sane and wholesome national life."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

JAPAN'S first serious reverse in Manchuria has come in the departure of Viceroy Alexeieff.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

NEW YORK is making as much fuss over her new subway as tho underground affairs were novelties in that city.—*The Washington Post.*

CARRIE NATION would be doing the world a favor if she could manage to get at the vodka supply of the Russian navy.—*The Washington Evening Star.*

SUPPOSE, as the result of the strained relations between this country and Panama, the latter should secede back to Colombia. What then?—*The Richmond News-Leader.*

IT is difficult to imagine the extent of the disaster which would ensue if one-half of the Russian navy should unexpectedly meet the other half on a dark night.—*The New York Sun.*

NO doubt the Russian peasantry has heard by this time that the Baltic fleet has sunk the British Channel squadron and is now on its way to shell New York.—*The New York Press.*

IT appears that the spirit of rebellion is abroad in Panama. This should disprove the claim that the prerogatives of the people of Panama have been usurped by outsiders.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

JUDGE PARKER declares the Philippines have cost the United States $650,000,000. Secretary Taft says it is only $189,000,000. Whatever the investment may be, the dividends are certainly $000.—*The Dallas News.*

THE Russians and Japs at Lone Tree Hill are said to have fought with their fists. If this brutal practise is to be kept up, the war in the Far East is sure to get itself condemned by civilized people.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IF England and Russia will only wait until the next issue of Tom Lawson's magazine, no doubt Tom will make it clear that the Standard Oil Company is responsible for the North Sea incident.—*The Denver Republican.*

THE members of the Interstate Commerce Commission are to take a trip through the coal-fields. It is to be hoped this trip will have a soothing influence over the trip which the average citizen will shortly take through his coal-bin.—*The Baltimore American.*

WHY?

SKULL OF COMMON RUSSIAN SOLDIER—"I died for the glory of the Czar."
SKULL OF COMMON JAPANESE SOLDIER—"And I for the glory of the Mikado." —Walker in the Boise *Statesman.*

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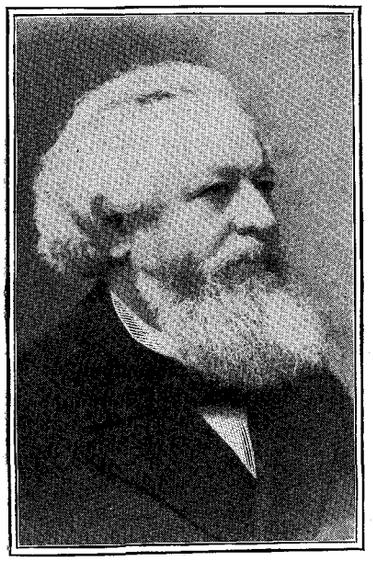
LETTERS AND ART.

THE COMING MUSICAL SEASON.

THE musical season, which opened a few days ago with a piano recital by Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler in New York, gives promise of furnishing a variety that will leave no taste without its gratification. "Last season was a strenuous one," says Mr. Richard Aldrich, the musical critic of the New York *Times*, "but the one now impending bids fair to surpass it in some respects." The same writer continues:



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ALEXANDRE GUILMANT,
The eminent French organist who is now touring this country.

"The community will not again be stirred to excitement by the first production of 'Parsifal'; but instead of one 'Parsifal' there will be two. Curiosity as to new conductors and their methods will have somewhat less to feed on in the Philharmonic Society's concerts, since several of the distinguished strangers who came last year will return; but the interest in their doings will be no less. There will be a greater gathering of visiting virtuosos in instrumental and vocal music than has appeared in New York for many years, and their competition for public favor will be very keen."

Proceeding to a few generalizations regarding the coming winter's opera, Mr. Aldrich writes:

"The opera will no doubt be more brilliant, in some respects, than it has ever been before. The stock-market is higher, and the subscription is the largest that is recorded on the books of the Metropolitan Opera House. For the glittering company before the footlights will be provided, according to present prospects, still more of the brilliancy of Italian opera than has been heard there for years. The singers have been selected and the repertory chosen with this end in view. Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Caruso, Donizetti and Verdi—the earlier Verdi—these are to be the names most familiar there, apparently, if Mr. Conried's plans are carried out. There are some venturesome experiments in the galvanizing of ancient Italian mummies in prospect, and operas that have long been absent from the New York operatic stage will make their reappearance for the benefit of the singers whose style they best exemplify, as well as others that have a better claim of their own upon the attention of the musical public. The list will be remarkably diversified, according to the present outlook; and the more truly musical side of things will not be neglected in it. There are reasons to believe that there will be a more harmonious cooperation in the mechanical departments behind the scenes that will make for more perfect representations of the material effects than were seen last year. But none of these things will make up for the lack of a conductor—*pace* Mr. Hertz and Mr. Vigna—of the supreme authority, the fire and sweeping eloquence, the finesse and subtlety, of Mr. Mottl."

Orchestral concerts will be plentiful during the coming months, and at the present time it is easy to count up seventy or eighty concerts already arranged for. Says Mr. Aldrich:

"The Philharmonic Society's plan of inviting distinguished conductors from abroad stimulated interest mightily in its concerts last year, and it will be continued this year with some of the men who most deeply impressed the public, and some others. Messrs. Colonne, Kogel, Safonoff, and Weingartner will return; Mr. Panzner will make his first appearance, and a fitting climax to the season will be made by the summons for Theodore Thomas to take his place once more at the head of the orchestra he led so long.

"The coming of the foreign conductors resulted in some remarkable performances last season. Yet the fact could not be gainsaid that the playing of the Philharmonic orchestra, even under the stimulus of these new conditions, was not up to the highest standard of technical perfection or the standard that New York can properly demand. The invitation of 'guest' conductors, to use the German phrase, is not at all a solution of the problem that still confronts the Philharmonic Society. It is a temporary expedient—an expensive one—which cost last year $20,000, provided by a special subscription of wealthy friends of the organization. From its very nature it can not long be continued—probably not after the present season. But for the present the Philharmonic's constituency may well be satisfied to enjoy what is offered."

FRANZ VON VECSEY,
A "boy prodigy" who has created a sensation in London and Berlin.

In addition to the concerts of the Philharmonic Society may be mentioned those of the Boston Symphony, under Wilhelm Gericke; of the New York Symphony, under Walter Damrosch; of the Russian Symphony, under Modest Altschuler; of the People's Symphony, under F. X. Arens; of the Young People's Symphony, under Frank Damrosch, and of Victor Herbert's new orchestra at the Majestic Theater, New York. Mr. Aldrich goes on to speak of choral music:

"The three chief choral organizations of New York—the Oratorio Society, the Musical Art Society, and the People's Choral Union—have already entered upon their preparations. The Oratorio Society promises, first, Brahms's 'German Requiem,' postponed from last year, the greatest of modern choral works, which has not been heard here for a dozen years, and its usual Christmastide performances of 'The Messiah.' The People's Choral Union is studying 'Elijah.' The Musical Art Society, so far from arousing only a passing fancy, is more secure than ever in the admiration of a fastidious body of music lovers."

Chamber music is to be represented by the Kneisel Quartet, the Dannreuther Quartet, and the new organization of young women headed by Miss Olive Mead. Mr. Aldrich says, in concluding:

"The visiting virtuosos will be a legion. 'Der Himmel hängt voller Geigen' [heaven hangs full of fiddles], and especially of pianists. The latter include Vladimir de Pachmann, Josef Hofmann, Ernst Schelling, Eugen d'Albert, Adèle Aus der Ohe, and, late in the season, Paderewski is coming and Rafael Joseffy will emerge from retirement. The violinists include Eugène Ysaye, Fritz Kreisler, Miss Marie Nicholls, and the little 'prodigy,' the Hungarian lad Vecsey. Anton Hekking, remembered from years gone by as the admirable 'cellist of the Boston orchestra, will make a tour as a soloist. Among the singers who will appear, besides the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House who will allow themselves to be heard in concerts, are Mme. Melba, Ella Russell, Muriel Foster, Mme. Gadski, Lillian Blauvelt, and doubtless more."

AN ITALIAN CARICATURIST'S IMPRESSION OF EUGENE YSAYE.
—Viaforo in the New York *Times*.

M. Alexandre Guilmant, the famous Parisian

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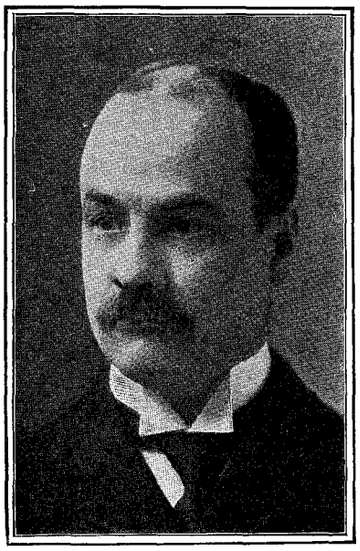
organist, came to the United States recently to give a number of recitals at the St. Louis Exposition, and is at present touring the country. He is regarded as the greatest organist in the world.

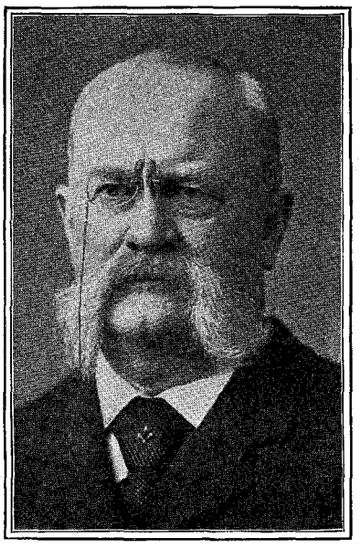
COLUMBIA'S SESQUICENTENNIAL.

ON October 31 Columbia University celebrated her hundred and fiftieth birthday. The morning exercises consisted of the laying of the corner-stones of four new college buildings and the dedication of a fifth; the afternoon was given up to a university convocation in the gymnasium, at which President Butler delivered a commemoration address and conferred honorary degrees upon thirty-three graduates. The significance of the occasion is treated in an editorial in the New York *Independent*, from which we quote:

"For 150 years the development of Columbia has been almost continuously a progressive realization of the university ideal. Departments of medicine, law, and engineering grew into faculties, and so likewise, in the decades 1880 to 1900, did the departments devoted to graduate instruction in political science, natural science, and philosophy. Opportunities for undergraduate study extended to women led to the founding, in 1889, of Barnard College. Thus by the year 1890 the educational activities carried on under the authority of 'The Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York' had become in fact those of a great university, and in 1891 these trustees authorized the president of the college to describe the institution in its publications as a university. . . . . .



NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, PH.D., LL.D., President of Columbia University.



JOHN HOWARD VAN AMRINGE, L.H.D., LL.D., Dean of Columbia University.

"The broad conception of education which has thus shaped the growth of Columbia University is the first condition of true university life in any seat of learning; but other conditions also are requisite, if the highest achievements are to be looked for. In these Columbia has been fortunate beyond precedent.

"Her instructors and students have breathed the atmosphere of moral and intellectual freedom. Narrow sectarian influence was barred at the beginning. The charter of King's College expressly prohibited the making of any law, ordinance, or order that should 'extend to exclude any person of any Religious Denomination whatever from Equal Liberty and advantage of Education or from any of the Degrees, Liberties, Privileges, Benefits, or Immunities of the said College, on account of his particular Tenets in matters of Religion.' The board of governors was made to include the rector of Trinity Church, the senior minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, the minister of the Ancient Lutheran Church, the minister of the French Church, and the minister of the Presbyterian Congregation. The charter of Columbia College forbids the applying of any religious test whatsoever to any professor.

"The remaining condition of great university achievement in modern times is a situation in a center of great wealth and varied activities of civilization. Columbia, on her magnificent Morningside Heights, is at the center of what is destined to be, if it is not already, the largest and most wonderful aggregation of wealth and population that has yet existed on either side of the world. Here must come, from every American commonwealth and from every land, the men who would spend the years of their university life where are concentrated the greatest opportunities and advantages that civilization can bring together in one place.

"That Columbia is to-day the leading university of the New World, and that in a few years it may, if all conditions continue favorable, be recognized as the leading university of the entire world, has been claimed, if not admitted. There is evidence of it in the tributes that have been paid within these last few weeks by the distinguished men of learning from all the centers of university life in Europe, drawn to America by the Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis, who have lingered in this city on their homeward journey. One and all, they have ungrudgingly acknowledged the preeminence of Columbia in that graduate instruction which is the true expression of the highest university activity. With a larger teaching force than any other American university, a larger body of students exclusive of undergraduates, and a larger body of students, including college undergraduates, than any other American university save one, Columbia enters now upon a new period of her history, with an opportunity and a promise such as no educational organization has ever before enjoyed."

The New York *Evening Post* comments:

"The history of Columbia University has been one of startling transformations: four times it has changed its name; in less than a generation it has passed from the condition of a small Knickerbocker college with loosely related higher schools, to that of a fully equipped metropolitan university. . . . . .

"Columbia was long a model of academic good breeding, perhaps, training adequately the more favored youth of the city; but she failed to create either the atmosphere of culture that early prevailed at Harvard, or that splendid ambition for learning which glorified the beginnings of the Western universities. In fact, until President Barnard conceived the plans which President Low executed so happily, Columbia remained one of the most provincial colleges in the land, being, apart from the professional departments, merely such a finishing school as suited the youth of Irving's New York—a New York charming socially, but certainly not overoccupied with the things of the mind. That indolent and graceful life has passed; Columbia to-day is a very beehive of research. Her dissertations are as good as those made in Germany. Her faculty is recruited from ambitious students from every quarter of the globe. In all external aspects, she is the most cosmopolitan of American universities. In activity she rivals the streets and markets of New York. In complexity of organization and in wealth, even, she is impressive as our great financial corporations are impressive. As an expression of this metropolitan city she is singularly complete. And yet nobody feels more keenly than graduates of the old leisurely college that Columbia to-day lacks something which other universities have, something that is the precious possession of institutions which Columbia long ago passed in material prosperity.

"That something is tone. Why Oxford, for example, should have it and not the far more enlightened University of London, is only to be explained by the accumulation of a personal tradition. The soul of an institution is kept alive through a sort of apostolic succession of teachers and administrators who persuasively represent its spirit. Columbia to-day is conscious of a need, and may be assisted by its definition. The same spirit which has made the undergraduates demand the closer associations of dormitory life and fellowship in sport animates many of the younger members of the several faculties. With them, in a way, lies the future. But the administrative body could greatly hasten the work if they would consider the case broad-mindedly. *Geist* is not in the

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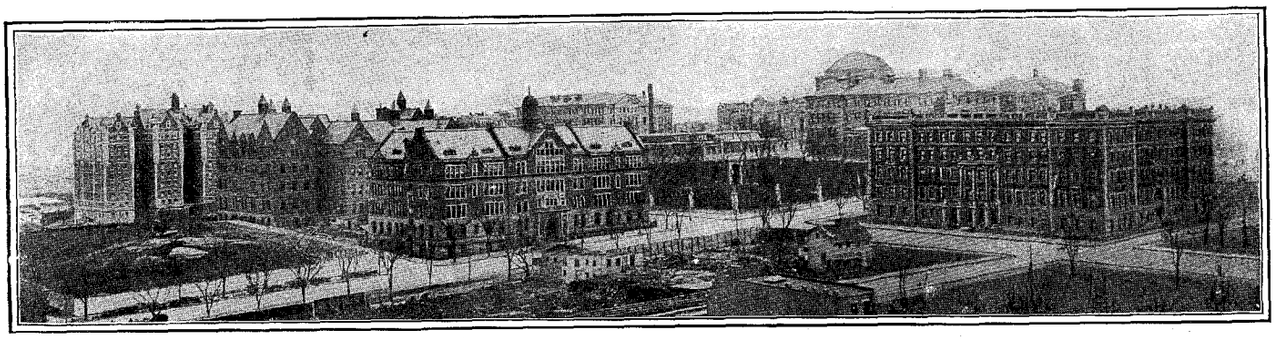

VIEW OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FROM GRANT'S TOMB.

"That Columbia is to-day the leading university of the New World," says the New York *Independent*, "and that it may, if all conditions continue favorable, be recognized as the leading university of the entire world, has been claimed, if not admitted."

markets; academic tone can not be achieved by passing the hat; but great personalities will soon impart the fervor of their own minds to any institution with which they are associated."

MILITARY-POLITICAL GERMAN DRAMAS.

THEMES of a political and military character are not new to the stage, but the drama used as a means of political and military reform is a new development in Germany, and one which is attracting considerable attention. Ludwig Fulda's "Der Talisman," supposed to be a satire on the ambitions of the emperor, opened a field that has been cultivated not without success. The censors, however, are suspicious and alert, and some quasi-political plays have been suppressed. The latest drama to suffer this fate is Blumenthal's "The Dead Lion," in which the compulsory retirement and "disgrace" of Bismarck, with his previous career of triumphant achievement, are depicted, tho the scene is laid in the Middle Ages and the characters are given Italian names. The Prussian censor thought he had detected political heresy and disloyalty in the play, and prohibited it. It has been produced, however, elsewhere in Germany.

To the same family, tho not to the same species, belongs a "military" play by a new dramatist, Franz Adam Beyerlein, the author of a sensational novel "Jena oder Sedan?" which severely criticizes the practises of German army officers, and has had great popularity. The drama is called "The Retreat" (Der Zapfeustreich), and was written for a reformatory purpose. It represents the unfortunate conflict between the iron law of army discipline, as intensified by caste prejudice, and the human law of equality. Herr Arthur Eloesser, in a second letter to the Paris *Temps* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 8), gives a lengthy account of it and regards it as a true and effective social drama. The plot is as follows:

Claire, the lovely daughter of an old brigadier who has seen thirty-three years of active and faithful service, falls in love with a young and handsome cavalry lieutenant, the favorite of his regiment. He seduces her, but she is too refined and personally noble to be treated "cavalierly."

At this time an adopted son of the old brigadier, a sergeant in another regiment, returns home from another garrison town. Claire, his former playmate, has been tacitly regarded as his *fiancée*. He finds her cool, unhappy, and greatly changed. He has little difficulty in discovering the cause. He calls on the young lieutenant to demand an explanation. A somewhat heated discussion ensues, and the sergeant offends the lieutenant. In the subsequent quarrel he indulges in a grave threat, which the sense of discipline alone prevents him from executing.

A flagrant breach of discipline must be punished, and the sergeant is brought to trial before a court-martial. He knows that Claire was in the lieutenant's rooms at the time of their quarrel, but he determines to remain silent in order to save her reputation. He also refuses to divulge the cause of the quarrel and the occasion of the offense. The lieutenant is equally silent on this point for Claire's sake and is ready to commit perjury.

But Claire appears in court and tells the truth. Her father, who is present, deeply wounded in his pride and honor, grasps his revolver and aims at the betrayer of his child; but again the instinct of discipline, reenforced by the gratitude springing from the recollection that the lieutenant's father had saved his life on the field of battle, stays his hand. Instead, he shoots and kills his daughter, who falls, dying, with the words, "Thanks, father," on her lips.

Herr Eloesser asks why the lieutenant did not make up his mind to marry the girl for whom he was ready to commit perjury and whom he loved and admired. The answer is—military caste and prejudice. A lieutenant of high birth can not marry the daughter of a private, and into a family of butchers and grocers! Shield her, yes; but marriage is against the code of military honor. Hence the necessity for a tragic outcome. Herr Eloesser adds, however, that the play is not nearly so true to life as to stage traditions. In real life caste is disappearing, but the new spirit has not, he says, affected the theatrical world, and dramatists still ignore the leveling tendencies now dominant. The play is one of Germany's recent dramatic successes.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. SWINBURNE ON "OTHELLO."

IN the latest of a series of articles of "critical comment" on Shakespeare's plays, Mr. Algernon Swinburne affirms his conviction that had the dramatist done naught else than create the characters of Othello, Iago, and Desdemona, the truth would be palpable that "Shakespeare excelled all other men of all time on record as a poet in the most proper and literal sense—as a creator of man and woman." With a passing reference to the genius of Æschylus and of Shelley along dissimilar lines, Mr. Swinburne goes on to say (in *Harper's Magazine*, October):

"One of the very few poets to be named with these has left on everlasting record the deliberate expression of his judgment that 'Othello' combines and unites the qualities of '"King Lear," the most tremendous effort of Shakespeare as a poet' (a verdict with which I may venture to express my full and absolute agreement), and of 'Hamlet,' his most tremendous effort 'as a philosopher or meditator.' It may be so: and Coleridge may be right in his estimate that '"Othello" is the union of the two.' I should say myself, but with no thought of setting my opinion against that of the man who at his best was now and then the greatest of all poets and all critics, that the fusion of thought and passion, inspiration and meditation, was at its height in 'King Lear.' But in 'Othello' we get the pure poetry of natural and personal emotion, unqualified by the righteous doubt and conscientious intelligence which instigate and impede the will and the action of Hamlet. The collision and the contrast of passion and intellect, of noble passion and infernal intellect, was never before and can never be again presented and verified as in this most tragic of all tragedies that ever the supreme student of humanity bequeathed for the study of all time. As a poet and a thinker Æschylus was the equal, if not the superior, of Shakespeare; as a creator, a revealer, and an interpreter, infinite in his insight and his truthfulness, his tenderness and his wisdom, his justice and his mercy, no man who ever lived can stand beside the author of 'Othello.'"

A large part of Mr. Swinburne's article is devoted to a consideration of the question why Shakespeare, drawing on the narrative of Giraldi Cinthio, failed to incorporate in his play the "terribly beautiful" incident in which Iago is made to use his infant daughter

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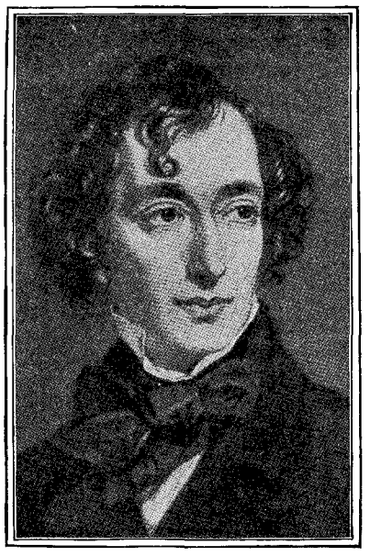
as an innocent accomplice in the theft of Desdemona's handkerchief. The apparent oversight is accounted for on the ground that "in Shakespeare's world, as in nature's, it is impossible that monsters should propagate; that Iago should beget, or that Goneril or Regan should bring forth." In making this explanation, says the New York *Times Saturday Review*, Mr. Swinburne "opens new trains of speculation which can not be very profitably pursued."

THE LITERARY QUALITIES OF DISRAELI.

NOT the least quality of Disraeli's genius, according to his latest biographer, Walter Sichel, who has presented a remarkable "Study in Personality and Ideas," was his faculty for literary expression. "He was a born man of letters," the author avers, "and Dickens once lamented that politics had so long and often deprived fiction of a master."

The renown which Disraeli has always enjoyed as a wit needs no emphasizing; but, the author contends, "he is not so generally famed for two qualities in which he excelled, tho with limitations —his subtle sense of humor and his fine feeling for the picturesque and romantic." Says Mr. Sichel:

"Like his own 'Sidonia,' Disraeli 'said many things that were strange, yet they instantly appeared to be true'; like his own 'Pinto,' he 'had the art of viewing common things in a fanciful light.' . . . . He believed in the force of phrases as a pollen, so to speak, of ideas wafted through the air; and he believed in the perpetual miracles of existence. His favorite English authors were the romantics of Queen Elizabeth and the wits of Queen Anne and the Georges."



DISRAELI IN 1852.
After a painting by Sir Francis Grant.
His "Coningsby" is pronounced "the best political novel in any language."

Mr. Sichel proceeds to draw a distinction between wit and humor, concluding that "wit is mirth turned philosopher—humor, philosophy at play." Applying this to Disraeli, he says:

"Disraeli's wit is at root arabesque. Its filigree flourishes, like the ornaments of the Alhambra, are supported by solid, if slender, pillars. It is fanciful grace sustained by a poised strength; but it is also tempered by the cheery, if sententious, cynicism of the eighteenth century, in which he had steeped himself from childhood. Its source was racial; but its form and color were much influenced by Pope, Swift, and Voltaire. He was 'a master of sentences.' He delighted to condense thought, as it were, in civilized proverbs, and at the same time to let his terse fancy embellish it with subtle and airy flourishes. His paradoxes are almost always thought in a nutshell, and never obscure nonsense in a clever frame."

Of Disraeli's mastery of humor Mr. Sichel has this to say:

"He had a very real perception of the ludicrous, and it was usually of a cast bordering on irony. In boyhood Disraeli had been a great admirer of Montaigne, one of those authors, as he acknowledged, who 'give a spring to the mind'; but I can not discern any influence of Montaigne's twinkling stillness on Disraeli's humor. The humor of Molière and of Sheridan, like that of Fielding, of Hogarth, and of Dickens, is direct and didactic, pointing to the follies and foibles of mankind. That, on the other hand, of Sterne, often of Thackeray, always of Heine, is indirect, inclined to be sentimental, and insinuating, with all the machinery of playful surprise, the inconsistencies that enlist feeling or awaken thought. Swift's grim and creative humor, also, that 'knocks off the tallest heads' with a knotted bludgeon, wielded, however, by an imaginative fierceness, is of the same order; and Swift had been early studied, was constantly quoted, and often imitated by Disraeli. The former is the broadsword of Cœur de Lion; the latter, the scimitar of Saladin. It is of this latter species that Disraeli at his best must be reckoned. It stamps the whole of 'Popanilla,' and much of 'Ixion,' and 'The Infernal Marriage,' and it interleaves both his wit, his argument, and his reflection throughout his novels, and, conspicuously in his triumph, 'Coningsby.'"

Turning to the consideration of the romantic element in Disraeli's novels, Mr. Sichel speaks of the author's power of casting over his scenes "the reflected glow of associative feeling," his habit of producing effects of light as leading parts in his landscapes, his "fondness for and studied conversance with the forms and even the sounds of trees," his control over the effects of the marvelous, and his "fondness for London and the suburbs, the beauty of which, he always held, was only half appreciated." The charge of artificiality which has so often been made against Disraeli's style is disposed of with the remark: "His style was perfectly natural to him, and it altered little. To impose another man's voice on our own is real artifice." Mr. Sichel admits certain blemishes in the great political novels:

"There is in them, with all their deep thought and striking insight, their absolute originality and stimulating suggestiveness, an air at times of the perfumer's shop rather than of the fresh air. Even 'Sibyl' cries out, 'Oh! the saints, 'tis a merry morn!' 'Coningsby' meets his ladylove at a ball, which 'is a dispensation of almost supernatural ecstasy'; and in 'Lothair' itself we revert to 'barbs' and 'jennets.' I think that these later defects were partly due to the reaction against the constraint, repression, and formality compelled by his political career. They were a reaction in form, but in no case were they artificial in substance. They meant something, and they pressed it home. Disraeli was always a fantastic, and the fantastic holds high rank in literature. It distinguishes Disraeli's pet, Cervantes. But fantasy is different far from frippery. Fantasy is the flicker of firelight, not the flare of gas.

"Again, it is always hard for originality to win a first hearing from the public. Browning once remarked in a letter that to fasten the attention of the British public some stroke of style is required. This is true. Browning is himself an example; Carlyle, another; for his early essays completely lack that compound of Jean Paul's German, and old Mrs. Carlyle's Scotch, out of which Carlylese was evolved. Ruskin is another instance. Disraeli in his correspondence is far more free and flowing than in his books. Of those books there is least trace of apparent affectation in 'Coningsby,' which is the best political novel in any language. Reviewed as a whole, his novels are creative and a marvelous medium for thought. Some bedizenment there is doubtless, and there are many gauds of fancy; and parts of the characterization may be said to be written in italics. It is true also that some of the persons are waxworks, but none of the characters are, and his movement of ideas, as well as his ideas of movement, display a flexibility rarely joined to such piercing penetration. Next to his three great political novels, and in some respects above them, I would rank 'Venetia,' which has never met with such widespread appreciation."

NOTES.

JOHN MORLEY made the principal address on the occasion of the recent Founders' Day exercises of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg.

M. ALFRED BRUNEAU, of Paris, is initiating a movement which has for its object the purchase of the house in which Émile Zola was born, and its transformation of a public monument to his memory. He points out that the habitation of Gambetta has been saved from spoliation, and thinks that, as Zola did as much for France by his writings as Gambetta did by his oratory, a similar honor should be accorded to the founder of the League of the Rights of Man.

The Bookman's November list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. A Ladder of Swords.—Parker.
2. In the Bishop's Carriage.—Michelson.
3. The Crossing.—Churchill.
4. The Affair at the Inn.—Wiggin.
5. The Rose of Old St. Louis.—Dillon.
6. Old Gordon Graham.—Lorimer.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW LARGE IS THE UNIVERSE?

THIS question is discussed in *Harper's Magazine* by Prof. Simon Newcomb, who concludes in favor of the view that the mass of celestial bodies that we see around us is not indefinitely extended, but limited, and that the distance of its boundaries may be estimated. After explaining the methods by which astronomers compute such stellar distances as may be measured with some accuracy, Professor Newcomb goes on to say:

"Imagine round our solar system as a center (for in matters relating to the universe our whole system is merely a point) a sphere with a radius 400,000 times the distance of the sun. An idea of this distance may be gained by reflecting that light, making the circuit of the earth seven times in a second, and reaching us from the sun in eight minutes and twenty seconds, would require seven years to reach the surface of the sphere we have supposed. Now, the first result of measures of parallax is that within this enormous sphere there is, besides our sun in the center, only a single star; namely, Alpha Centauri.

"Now suppose another sphere, having a radius 800,000 times the distance of the sun, so that its surface is twice as far as that of the inner sphere. By the law of cubes the volume of space within this second sphere is eight times as great as that within the first. So far as can be determined, there are about eight stars within this sphere. We can not be quite sure of the number, because there may be stars within the sphere of which the parallax is not yet detected; and of those supposed to be within it, one or two are so near the surface that we can not say whether they are really within or without it. But the number eight is not egregiously in error.

"We may imagine the spheres extended in this way indefinitely, but the result for the number of stars within them becomes uncertain, owing to the increasing difficulties of measuring parallaxes so minute. The general trend of such measures up to the present time is that the number of stars in any of these spheres will be about equal to the units of volume which they comprise when we take for this unit the smallest and innermost of the spheres, having a radius 400,000 times the sun's distance. We are thus enabled to form some general idea of how thickly the stars are sown through space. We can not claim any numerical exactness for this idea, but in the absence of better methods it does afford us some basis for reasoning.

"Now we can carry on our computation as we supposed the farmer to measure the extent of his wheat-field. Let us suppose that there are 125,000,000 stars in the heavens. This is an exceedingly rough estimate, but let us make the supposition for the time being. Accepting the view that they are nearly equally scattered throughout space, it will follow that they must be contained within a volume equal to 125,000,000 times the sphere we have taken as our unit. We find the distance of the surface of this sphere by extracting the cube root of this number, which gives us 500. We may therefore say, as the result of a very rough estimate, that the number of stars we have supposed would be contained within a distance found by multiplying 400,000 times the distance of the sun by 500; that is, that they are contained within a region whose boundary is 200,000,000 times the distance of the sun. This is a distance through which light would travel in about 3,300 years.

"It is not impossible that the number of stars is much greater than that we have supposed. Let us grant that there are eight times as many, or one thousand millions. Then we should have to extend the boundary of our universe twice as far, carrying it to a distance which light would require 6,600 years to travel. . . . . .

"The inquiring reader may here ask another question. Granting that all the stars we can see are contained within this limit, may there not be any number of stars without the limit which are invisible only because they are too far away to be seen?

"This question may be answered quite definitely if we grant that light from the most distant stars meets with no obstruction in reaching us. The most conclusive answer is afforded by the measure of starlight. If the stars extended out indefinitely, then the number of those of each order of magnitude would be nearly four times that of the magnitude next brighter. For example, we should have nearly four times as many stars of the sixth magnitude as of the fifth; nearly four times as many of the seventh as of the sixth, and so on indefinitely. Now, it is actually found that while this ratio of increase is true for the brighter stars, it is not so for the fainter ones, and that the increase in the number of the latter rapidly falls off when we make count of the fainter telescopic stars. In fact, it has long been known that, were the universe infinite in extent and the stars equally scattered through all space, the whole heavens would blaze with the light of countless millions of distant stars separately invisible even with the telescope.

"The only way in which this conclusion can be invalidated is by the possibility that the light of the stars is in some way extinguished or obstructed in its passage through space. A theory to this effect was propounded by Struve nearly a century ago, but it has since been found that the facts as he set them forth do not justify the conclusion, which was, in fact, rather hypothetical. The theories of modern science converge toward the view that, in the pure ether of space no single ray of light can ever be lost, no matter how far it may travel. But there is another possible cause for the existence of light. During the last few years discoveries of dark and therefore invisible stars have been made by means of the spectroscope with a success which would have been quite incredible a very few years ago, and which even to-day must excite wonder and admiration. The general conclusion is that, besides the shining stars which exist in space, there may be any number of dark ones, forever invisible in our telescopes. May it not be that these bodies are so numerous as to cut off the light which we would otherwise receive from the more distant bodies of the universe? It is of course impossible to answer this question in a positive way, but the probable conclusion is a negative one. We may say with certainty that dark stars are not so numerous as to cut off any important part of the light from the stars of the Milky Way, because, if they did, the latter would not be so clearly seen as it is. Since we have reason to believe that the Milky Way comprises the more distant stars of our system, we may feel fairly confident that not much light can be cut off by dark bodies from the most distant region to which our telescopes can penetrate. Up to this distance we see the stars just as they are. Even within the limit of the universe as we understand it, it is likely that more than one-half the stars which actually exist are too faint to be seen by human vision, even when armed with the most powerful telescopes. But their invisibility is due only to their distance and the faintness of their intrinsic light, and not to any obstructing agency."

THE DEADLY BARBER-SHOP.

THAT a barber-shop need not be a place for the dissemination of disease is doubtless true; how easily it may be made so is forcibly shown in an editorial article in *The Lancet* (London, September 24). Says the writer:

"There is one occupation which undoubtedly is a fruitful channel of the dissemination of disease, and that is the hairdresser's. The hands of the barber and the utensils which he employs come into very intimate contact with the scalps and the faces of the persons on whom he operates, and should any disease be present the chance of its spreading is very great indeed.

"In the ordinary operation of hair-cutting the scissors may convey disease; but still more likely is disease to be spread by the brushes, and there is hardly anything more difficult to disinfect than a brush. Very slight observation of the ways of most hairdressers will show that no attempt is made to cleanse frequently the brushes employed. The rotating brushes, which are extensively used, are probably even more successful in transferring micro-organisms than the hand-brushes, for the former are brought more forcibly and intimately in contact with the skin of the scalp. . . . At the present time few dermatologists doubt the bacterial origin of seborrhea capitis, tho there may be less unanimity as to the micro-organism responsible for the condition; and the very great prevalence of the disease is probably, in part at least, due to the brush of the hairdresser, for it can not be doubted that nearly every brush of almost every hairdresser in the whole country is infected with it. The other branch of the hairdresser's art is even more likely to lead to the transmission of disease, for in shaving the skin is liable to be wounded and thus points of entry are provided for micro-organisms. Even when no wound is made several diseases may be transferred. Some forms of impetigo are perhaps the most common, and other manifestations of the ordinary pyogenic organisms are also found. A form of ringworm is also not very rare on the chin, . . . and this is certainly in many instances

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contracted during the process of shaving. This disease, with the manifestations of the pyogenic cocci, constitutes what is popularly known as 'barber's itch,' and the name indicates the popular attribution of the source of the malady. The contagious variety of alopecia areata of the chin is also doubtlessly spread by the operation of shaving, and at the last meeting of the International Dermatological Congress in Paris a case was quoted in which a barber naively remarked that he had had many examples of the disease lately among his customers. In all the diseases that we have mentioned it is highly probable that the shaving-brush and not the razor itself is responsible for the transference of the disease, tho it is difficult to prove this. When it happens that the razor causes a small wound of the skin the barber sometimes contents himself with the temporary pressure of a finger, or he may employ a stick of alum. . . . The powder-puff is a further source of possible infection and should be discarded. The frequency with which the more common of the diseases to which we have alluded occur in different countries and in different ranks of life varies greatly and depends mainly on the relative frequency with which men shave themselves or go to barbers to be shaved. To take this country, in the lower classes, it is comparatively rare for a man to shave himself, and therefore these diseases, produced by the barber's instruments, are much more rife than in the higher classes, where probably the majority of men shave themselves. In Germany and the United States the greater prevalence of these diseases is associated with the greater frequency with which men in those countries resort to the barber to be shaved."

What can be done to prevent all these undesirable results? The writer points out that while nothing has been done by any public authority in Great Britain, other countries and parts of countries, among them the State of New York, have attempted, with more or less success, to regulate the barber's trade in such a way as to minimize the chance of infection. How this may be done he indicates as follows:

"It is clear that the employment in common of any instrument should be restricted as much as possible. If every customer could have his own brushes, his own razors, his own towels, and his own soap there could be no infection from one customer to another and the only danger to be avoided would be the transference of disease from the barber himself. This exclusive use of the instruments employed is almost a counsel of perfection and is rarely attainable, but much less will serve to minimize the risk. In the first place it is essential that the hands at least of the hairdresser should be free from disease, and he should have no contagious skin disease of any part of the body. This is so obvious that no more need be said on this point. He should be clothed in a clean, washable garment which should have no pockets, for in these hairs tend to collect and to infect scissors and brushes. Between every two customers the hairdresser should wash his hands and thus remove much of the risk of carrying infection. Facilities for the assistants washing their hands should be provided in all hairdressers' shops. Every customer should have a fresh towel, and the head, in shaving, should rest on a clean piece of paper or a fresh towel. Paper is very convenient as the cost is so minute. Where a customer is in the habit of going regularly to be shaved, it would be very desirable that brushes and razors should be reserved for his exclusive use, and this especially applies to the shaving-brush. All implements should be submitted to disinfection, but as we have already mentioned brushes are very difficult to disinfect; ordinary washing in soap and water is valuable, but the use of formalin is probably advisable. It is easy to disinfect a razor by boiling, but the edge is liable to suffer, tho the Conseil d'Hygiène of the Seine claims that even ten minutes' boiling in soap and water will not harm the edge. We confess that we have not tried it on razors, but every surgeon will agree that ten minutes' boiling will remove a good deal of the keenness of a scalpel. Combs, which should be of metal, and scissors can easily be disinfected by boiling. The use of a stick of alum should be prohibited, for it certainly becomes stained with blood and may easily spread disease. Powder-puffs should be replaced by pieces of cotton-wool, which can be burned after use. Lastly, we put a most important regulation: no one suffering from any obvious disease of the scalp or face should be served in a public hairdresser's shop.

"It may be urged that such elaborate regulations as those which we have suggested can not be carried out or even that they are unnecessary, but no dermatologist will dispute their importance or their expediency, for he will have seen how very prevalent are the diseases contracted in the barber's shop."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAS-ENGINE.

AN interesting sketch of the origin and rise of the internal-combustion motor, of which at present the best-known types are the gas-engine and the naphtha motor, is given by C. A. Parsons, the well-known inventor of the form of steam turbine that bears his name, in an address before the British Association. Said Mr. Parsons:

"The first true internal-combustion engine was undoubtedly the cannon, and the use in it of combustible powder for giving energy to the shot is strictly analogous to the use of the explosive mixture of gas or oil and air as at present in use in all internal-combustion engines; thus the first internal-combustion engine depended on the combination of a chemical discovery and a mechanical invention—the invention of gunpowder and the invention of the cannon.

"In 1680 Huygens proposed to use gunpowder for obtaining motive power in an engine. Papin, in 1690, continued Huygens's experiments, but without success. These two inventors, instead of following the method of burning the powder under pressure, as in the cannon, adopted, in ignorance of thermodynamic laws, an erroneous course. They exploded a small quantity of gunpowder in a large vessel with escape-valves, which, after the explosion, caused a partial vacuum to remain in the vessel. This partial vacuum was then used to actuate a piston or engine and perform useful work.

"We come a century later to the first real gas-engine. Street, in 1794, proposed the use of vapor of turpentine in an engine on methods closely analogous to those successfully adopted in the Lenoir gas-engine of eighty years later, or thirty years ago. But Street's engine failed, from crude and faulty construction. Brown, in 1823, tried Huygens's vacuum method, using fuel to expand air instead of gunpowder; but he also failed probably on account of the wastefulness of the method.

"Wright, in 1833, made a really good gas-engine, having many of the essential features of some of the gas-engines of the present day, such as separate gas- and water-pumps, and water-jacketed cylinder and piston.

"Barnett, in 1839, further improved on Wright's design, and made the greatest advance of any worker in gas-engines. He added the fundamental improvements of compression of the explosive mixture before combustion, and he devised means of lighting the mixture under pressure, and his engine conformed closely to the present-day practise as regards fundamental details. No doubt Barnett's engine, so perfect in principle, deserved commercial success; but either his mechanical skill or his financial resources were inadequate to the task, and the character of the patents would seem to favor this conclusion, both as regards Barnett and other workers at this period. Up to 1850 the workers were few, but as time went on they gradually increased in numbers; attention had been attracted to the subject, and men with great powers and resources appear to have taken the problem in hand. Among these numerous workers came Lenoir, in 1860, who, adopting the inferior type of non-compression engine, made it a commercial success by his superior mechanical skill and resources. This stage of the development being reached, the names of Siemens, Beau de Rochas, Otto Simon, Dugald Clerk, Priestman, Daimler, Dowson, Mond, and others, appear as inventors who have worked at and added something to perfect the internal-combustion engine and its fuel, and who have helped to bring it to its present state of perfection.

"In the history of great mechanical inventions there is, perhaps, no better example of the interdependence of the engineer, the physicist, and the chemist than is evinced in the perfecting of the gas-engine. The physicist and the chemist together determine the behavior of the gaseous fuel, basing their theory of data obtained from the experimental engines constructed by the mechanical engineer, who, guided by their theories, makes his designs and improvements; then, again, from the results of the improvements fresh data are collected, and the theory further advanced, and so on till success is reached. But tho I have spoken of the physicist, the chemist, and the engineer as separate persons, it more

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generally occurs that they are rolled into one, or, at most two, individuals, and that it is indispensable that each worker should have some considerable knowledge of all the sciences involved to be able to act his part successfully."

It is claimed by Mr. Parsons that the length of time required to develop an invention in this and similar cases is materially lessened in the United States and Germany by the aid given to inventors by the patent offices of these countries. Such researches as our own office institutes into the status of a device for which a patent is desired are not undertaken by the British patent authorities, much to the detriment of invention in that country, Mr. Parsons believes. He also is of opinion that inventors all over the world suffer from a limitation of their patents to too brief a period, which he would prefer to have lengthened considerably.

ROSES OF JERICHO, REAL AND FALSE.

THE so-called rose of Jericho, which has long served as a natural wonder or as a scientific illustration, is described in *Cosmos* (September 3) by M. Jules Rudolph, who tells us, in addition, that the plant commonly known by this name is not the real rose of Jericho at all. Neither the real nor the false plant is a rose, the plant commonly so called belonging to the mustard family and the "real" one being a composite flower like an aster. Says M. Rudolph, speaking first of the false "rose," commonly reputed to be capable of revival at will, after soaking in water:

"The plant is a small annual that flourishes in the arid regions of Arabia and Palestine, where it is known as Kaf Maryam, meaning 'Mary's hand.' The plant is hairy, very much branched and spreading; its leaves are alternate, spatulate, and covered with a whitish fur; the flowers are small, of a reddish-white, and are followed by inflated capsules. They are very numerous along the branches. The leaves fall after the flowering; the branches become woody, straighten out, then curve toward the center and form thus what looks like a cushion from which the root emerges.

"Fig. 1 represents at the left (No. 1) the appearance of the plant when dried; above (No. 2) is the same after soaking in water; while No. 3 shows a branch in fructification.

"Having finished its vegetative life, aided by the wind, the plant detaches itself from the ground and rolls along, the sport of the winds, to the shores where it is collected.

"It is this plant which bears the beautiful name of 'rose of Jericho,' and presents the following curious phenomenon: In the dry state it looks like a dried sponge, a plant long dead; and yet when soaked in water for an hour or two the branches straighten out, lengthen and spread, the buds swell, and the whole takes on the

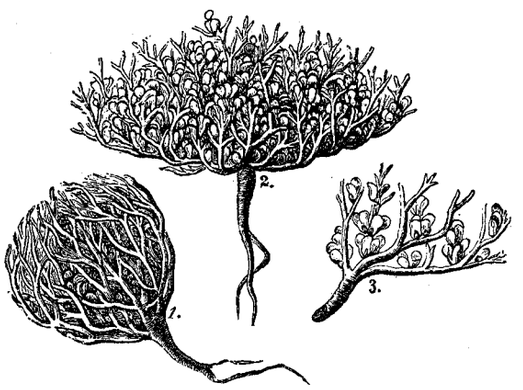

FIG. 1.—THE FALSE ROSE OF JERICHO.

comparative aspect of life. When the plant is taken out of the water, little by little the branches straighten, curve toward the center, and the plant resumes its eternal immobility.

"There is nothing in this curious phenomenon but a very decided hygrometric effect, which applies solely to the lower face of the branches, their structure being such as to make them very sensitive to moisture; this will explain the tendency of the branches to bend in toward the center when the plant dries.

"This little plant has for a long time excited the curiosity of the public, and charlatanism has not neglected this opportunity of exploiting the good faith of simple folk. Many superstitious beliefs have thus arisen, among others that it hastens the deliverance of

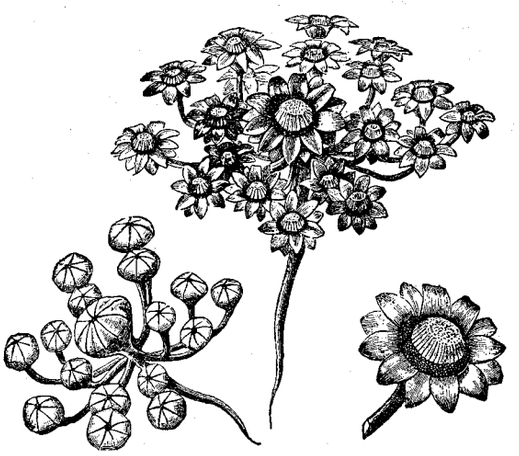

FIG. 2.—THE REAL ROSE OF JERICHO.

women in childbirth. . . . It has also been alleged that it opens spontaneously on the night of the Nativity, afterward closing again of its own accord.

"This is the history of the rose of Jericho as we know it, and as it may easily be found in commerce. But we must confess that it is not the real rose of Jericho at all. That is quite another plant, belonging not to the *Cruciferæ*, as the *Anastatica* does, but to the composite family. It is the *Asteriscus pygmeus*, or *Odontospermum*, and is a small, low plant, a native of the desert regions of Algeria and Tunis. Fig. 2 shows at the left the general aspect of the plant when dried, its branches extended, with flat buds. Above is the same plant in bloom after being water-soaked; while at the right is an isolated flower. This flower is yellow; when the plant is soaked in water the flowers open, and they shut again when removed from the liquid.

"These are the flowers that figure in the coats-of-arms dating from the first crusade. It should be noted that the *Astericus* flowers open much more rapidly than the *Anastatica*. Another species of the same genus, *Astericus graveolens*, a native of the shores of the Dead Sea, has the same properties; it is a high plant of about 40 centimeters [16 inches], very branching, with flowers like those of *Astericus pygmeus*, but larger.

"The real rose of Jericho is thus the *Astericus*, which fact does not alter the interest possessed by the curious *Anastatica*, for even when deprived of their legendary glamour these plants always have an interest and recall a memory!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Possible Poison and Disease in Eggs.—Not even the unbroken egg is necessarily free from toxic or injurious substances. A French experimenter has just shown that matter in liquid form may easily be introduced into eggs from outside, owing to the porousness of the shell. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 10):

"Certain persons who are afraid of being poisoned either by chemical substances or by microbes live entirely on hens' eggs, and think that they are thus protected from danger. This consolation must now be taken from them. Housekeepers have long known that egg-shells have a much greater permeability than would have been thought possible. In old eggs a part of the enclosed liquid has evaporated and is replaced with air that passes through the shell, giving, by its presence, incontestable proof of the advanced age of the egg. Eggs left in wet straw acquire the taste of this straw, and careful persons who coat eggs with collodion to preserve them indefinitely from the influences of the air are often condemned to eat omelets flavored with ether, which has passed through the shell. It is right that science should take cognizance

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of these phenomena, and M. L. Camus has undertaken the task. His results, in brief, are as follows:

"In the first place, he has shown that the weight of eggs varies while they are being boiled. When first taken from the water the egg has lost weight by the evaporation of interior gases; but if it is allowed to cool in water, it increases sensibly in weight, by absorption which may be made evident by coloring the water with methylene blue. . . . This absorption is extremely small when a raw egg is allowed to stand in cold water. Thus has been proved by laboratory investigation what our housekeepers have long regarded as a certainty. If water can penetrate thus into the egg after boiling, it may be seen that there may be drawn in also any toxic substance that one may wish, and also certain bacilli, if the water is charged with them, and that even cooked eggs are not immune if the egg when still warm is plunged into contaminated water."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS LEFTHANDEDNESS A SIGN OF INFERIORITY?

IT was formerly thought that lefthandedness was a sure sign of abnormality. This view, which has been especially held by French investigators, is now believed to be due to defective observation. Says a writer on the subject in *Die Vossische Zeitung:*

"It is safe to assume that originally there was uniformity in the constitution of the human body, and that in the course of its development a difference in both halves of it is often provoked by circumstances of growth. So, in fact, lefthandedness appears especially in children, which means that among them an earlier development of the right hemisphere of the brain takes place, for it is well known that either half of the body is under the influence of the opposite half of the brain in consequence of the crossing of nerves in the brain. . . . . .

"Usually, however, in the course of further growth the equilibrium of both hands seems to be restored, and then, while the individual grows more accustomed to the new condition, changes to pronounced righthandedness and therefore to real preponderance of the right arm. Many lefthanded persons make just and keen complaint against the consequences of the fact that they are such, for they suffer much undeserved disparagement for the supposedly abnormal gift of their youth. Only recently do alert investigators seem to have found that it is absurd and unwise to belittle that peculiarity, and that in many kinds of activity the ability of the left hand is profitable to its possessor. Evidently a workman would tire less quickly if he could use both hands alternately. In consonance with this opinion certain trade schools now require pupils to use the saw, plane, and hammer with the left hand also, and steadily seek to impress the young men and women with the large importance of equal skill for both hands.

"In Japan, for instance, children begin at a very early year to learn to write and draw with both hands, and to this fact various critics ascribe the superiority of Japanese art in certain directions. In European schools, too, this practise has begun; the pupils are taught to draw circles and other forms on the blackboard first with one hand and then with the other, while leaving the arm unsupported to develop the muscles of the left arm also. Practise in writing with both hands should also be customary, a slight injury to the right hand, as is well known, often rendering the writer incapable of work. The same may be said of sewing and other domestic work.

"The more frequent appearance of lefthandedness in the female sex is peculiar. Generally women can use the left hand almost as skilfully as they use the right, the balance between weight and strength seeming to preserve itself. We have already adduced what we deem a valid reason for this, precluding the suspicion that we desire to show some causal connection between this phenomenon and the further act that lefthandedness predominates not only among negroes and other peoples of nature, but also among idiots, the simple and epileptics. Observation has shown, too, that among those who are exclusively lefthanded total development usually progresses less promptly and favorably, and is never free from a varying measure of awkwardness and sluggishness, which usage describes by the word 'clumsiness.'

"Investigation of this question is still in its first stage, but it is so important that parents and educators will have to give persistent and keen attention to it. To console and spur the victims, so to speak, of the left hand we can cite instances of very remarkable facility in the use of both hands. Among these not the least is that of the artist Adolf von Menzel, who, when he paints in oils, uses his right hand only, while he executes his drawings, aquarelles, and *gouache* with his left hand exclusively."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DANGERS OF ELEVATOR TRAVEL.

THAT he who travels up or down a few score feet in an elevator runs greater risk than one who journeys hundreds of miles in a railway train is asserted by the writer of a leading editorial in *The Scientific American* (October 15). At any rate, this statement appears to hold good for New York City. Says the writer:

"It seems that the risk of travel on railroads is insignificant compared with that to which those who use the modern elevator are exposed—at least in New York City. For according to a statement of Coroner Jackson, no less than thirty persons have lost their lives in elevator accidents in this city since the opening of the present year; and, of course, a still larger number of people have received injuries more or less serious. . . . Think of it; thirty deaths in nine months, or a rate of forty per year killed in one city alone, in a form of accident that would be altogether preventable were human life not held so cheap, and were ordinary care exercised in the selection and operation of the plant.

"There is absolutely no excuse for ninety-five per cent. of the accidents that occur. The problem of providing an elevator that shall be perfectly able to perform its work, year in, year out, without any risk to the passenger, has been most carefully thought out and solved by the best mechanical and engineering talent of the day, with the result that there are on the market to-day elevator systems which, in the hands of competent operators and subjected to constant and competent inspection, provide as safe a form of transportation as any that exists. Unfortunately for the safety of life and limb of the public, accident-proof elevator systems cost money, and the combined parsimony and disregard for human safety of many of the owners of office buildings and warehouses leads to the selection of inferior and cheaper systems, of which there are sadly too many in this city at the present day. Moreover, there is apparently very little care exercised in the selection of operators. The elevators in important and crowded office buildings are often in the hands of mere boys, the test of whose fitness for the job seems to be the small amount of pay for which they will undertake it."

In view of this condition of affairs, which the writer characterizes as "positively alarming," the superintendent of the Department of Public Buildings in New York City has drawn up an amendment to the building code which will, we are told, make it possible for the department to enforce alterations in faulty elevators. The new law provides that the superintendent of buildings shall cause an inspection of all elevators at least every three months, and that he shall prescribe suitable qualifications for persons who are to operate them.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AN apparatus, called a 'pulse register,' has been devised by a Viennese physician, Dr. Gartner. It is intended," says *The Medical Times*, "to watch and register the action of the heart and pulse while the patient is under the influence of chloroform, ether, or cocain. The apparatus consists of a watch-like box, to be attached to the patient's forearm. The box has a graduated dial and hands, working according to pulse and blood-pressure vibrations, which are registered by an elastic spring in the most precise manner imaginable. The physician in attendance, or operator, is all the time kept informed of the exact degree of the unconscious person's pulse and heart action. The controller furthermore shows the action of pulses which the physician's finger can not feel or find."

"PROF. CONSTANTINE GREGORY, of Naples, has invented a new chemical process for the preservation of flowers and foliage," says *The Scientific American*. "When the professor submitted the results of his first experiments to the Neapolitan Institute for the Advancement of Science, a few weeks ago, the association, after carefully examining them, requested the preservation of some plants which they described, and which in their opinion presented the greatest difficulties owing to their peculiar nature. The professor completed the trial set before him, and he has presented some splendid examples of begonia and orchid leaves which have a remarkable natural appearance. In recognition of this work he has been awarded the silver medal of the institute. The professor is now engaged upon the extension of his invention to fungi, and in the event of his achieving success he will be presented with the society's gold medal."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A QUESTION OF THEOLOGICAL INTEGRITY.

THE Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Carter, the oldest member of the Presbytery of Nassau, N. Y., for thirty years the pastor of the Huntington (L. I.) Presbyterian Church, and at present a retired pastor, but active preacher, resident in New York, has written a letter to his presbytery declaring his belief that "there is a loud call in these days for honest utterance from ministers," and affirming his conviction that "the whole scholastic theology, and the Calvinistic system that is built upon it, is untrue from the base upward." He says:

"I have come to believe, led by the labors of Biblical scholars on the one hand and of men of science on the other, that the doctrine of the fall of man in Adam, upon which the whole scholastic theology depends, is a blunder fraught with the most disastrous consequences, and I believe that this race, tho sinful, is not a fallen race and under a curse, but that we are children of God who have moved forward from a very low plane of life to a more exalted one, and are still moving with a progress that may not haste and never rests. . . . . .

"The doctrine of the Trinity has never brought to me one ray of light; and when I think how it has divided Christendom and cut off from the general church-fellowship many of the most beautiful souls, I devoutly wish it had never been formulated; but I fully accept Jesus Christ as the well-beloved Son of God, and can worship and adore him with a free, glad heart. He has revealed to me the eternal Father.

"The received atonement doctrines of our church, an angry God soothed and appeased by the blood of an innocent victim, I can not accept, but I receive with all my heart this: 'God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believed on him should not perish but have everlasting life.' . . . . .

"As I can not accept the basis of the scholastic theology in the fall of Adam, so I can not accept one of its chief results, the endless punishment of the wicked. I can in no way make that fit in with the love of God. 'Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. He that soweth to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption, but he that soweth to the spirit shall of the flesh reap life everlasting,' is a declaration very true to me; but the dogma of endless torment for the sins of this life, so long as I keep my reason and my trust in the infinite love of God, is the most impossible of things to believe. . . . . .

"I feel that we owe to our people a better statement of the doctrines of Holy Scripture. It hurts the consciences and intellects of our best people to be assured on divine authority that the world was made in six days, that a plague came upon Israel because David numbered the people as we do every ten years, or that the Holy Ghost approves of dashing the little ones against the stones, and the attempted explanations of such utterances does credit neither to our intellect nor our conscience. . . . . .

"My denials pertain to ecclesiastical theology and not to the New-Testament Gospel; that I accept with my whole heart and as cordially as any man. If you determine that one receiving the whole Gospel of Christ, but rejecting these additions, can remain in the Presbyterian ministry, I shall be greatly relieved; but if you conclude otherwise, I hereby ask for a letter of dismission to the Manhattan Congregational Association."

The New York *Outlook* comments as follows:

"This letter of Dr. Carter reveals a man of courage and of fine and noble spirit. The highest service to truth, however, which a minister can render is that of exhibiting such courage and such a spirit in his ordinary activities. In his sermons particularly he has a right and a duty to speak with candor and with breadth of mind. If he does this, he can best promote the spirit of Christianity by leaving to others the question as to whether he conforms to the standards of the church or not. The example of Jesus Christ, followed by Paul, Luther, and Wesley, emphasizes the principle that any minister who thinks his views are inharmonious with the standards of his church should continue within the church to teach the truth as he sees it, and to leave to others the responsibility of taking the initiative in turning him out. It is only by acting on this principle that a man can have any opportunity for promoting the spirit of progress. If every progressive minister followed Dr. Carter's example, the growth of every church would be suddenly and permanently checked. It ought to be possible for any man of Dr. Carter's spirit and intellectual ability to utter the truth as he sees it in any pulpit with freedom. As regards the church, however, when the issue is once raised, the course of action ought to be clear. If the church conceives its duty is to preserve and propagate a peculiar interpretation of the Bible and of Christ, it will not hesitate to dispense with any man or any body of men who may change any element in that interpretation or substitute another for it. But if the church is convinced that its function is to impart the life and the spirit of Jesus Christ, it can not in conscience submit its ministers to any test that is not essential to that spirit and that life."

The Universalist Leader (Boston) takes an opposite view:

"We are blessed or afflicted with some very old-fashioned notions of plain, every-day honesty, and we have a notion, too, that the world has a right to expect the church and its ministry to exemplify nothing short of plain and simple honesty. We are aware of the disturbance it would make in the community if a reputable man should stand as a Republican, preach Republican doctrine, and support Republican institutions, and then, on election-day, go secretly and vote the Democratic ticket; or if he should have become imbued with Democratic doctrines and should stay in the Republican party and work in every way to defeat its ends, standing before the world as Republican, yet working for Democratic success. Put it any way you will, we face the fact that even politics requires integrity, honesty, straightforwardness, fair dealing. Ought we not to expect as much from religion?

"Every honest man must honor Dr. Carter. Every honest man must hold the Presbyterian Church in larger respect if, it having set up a standard, it holds men to that standard. Either do not set up the standard or, having set it up, honor it. The church can never be an influence for honesty until it is honest. We hold that Dr. Carter has done what every honorable man should do and would do. We hold that the Presbyterian Church should either lower its standards or dismiss him, and still further that the world will have a higher respect for both when it knows what both stand for."

The Nassau Presbytery has as yet taken no official action in the matter, beyond appointing a committee to confer with Dr. Carter for the avoidance of a heresy trial.

THE PASTORAL FUNCTION OF THE SCIENTIST.

ELIE METCHNIKOFF, the author of an original and somewhat sensational book called "The Nature of Man, or Studies in Optimistic Philosophy," is director of the Pasteur Institute, and one of the most brilliant and distinguished disciples of Pasteur. Born in Russia in 1845, he has spent forty years of his life in the close investigation of the facts of comparative biology, carrying on his researches in Paris since 1888.

His present essay is a severe arraignment of the claims of religion and speculative philosophy to be able to solve the complex problems of human existence. In it he makes the counter-claim that scientists, in the future, rather than either priests or philosophers, will be able to exercise over life a pastoral and beneficent care in guiding man toward his highest destiny. Professor Metchnikoff looks to science to solace sorrows, to remedy, to prevent or greatly to reduce all diseases, and to cure soul-maladies, which, for the most part, he thinks, are rooted in physical disease. He especially dwells upon the point that science is predestined to eradicate the evils and miseries associated with old age, that it will teach the art of deferring death itself until the natural "physiological cycle" of human existence so completes itself that a man, in the nature of things, will no longer desire to live.

As to the failure of historical religions to make a valid response to all the deeper questionings, Professor Metchnikoff says:

"Humanity did not await the discovery by science of disharmonies before trying to find remedies for them. The will to live,

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to preserve health, to satisfy the instincts and to make them act in unison, has driven mankind, in the very earliest days of reflection, to invent remedies for the imperfection of the human constitution. . . . The belief in life after death, so widespread in the world, has been the foundation of all religions. . . . The conception of a future life in the form of immortality or some kindred state, associated with the conception of many gods or of one God, has been developed to satisfy the craving for life and to combat the fear of death, that is to say, to defeat the greatest contradiction in the constitution of man."

But with all of mankind's persistent reliance upon doctrines of atonement, and of a hereafter which it was supposed would rectify the evils and injustices of the present, the existing evidence for a future state furnished by religion leads Professor Metchnikoff only to this conclusion:

"A future life has no single argument to support it, and the non-existence of life after death is in consonance with the whole range of human knowledge. On the other hand, resignation, as preached by Buddha, will fail to satisfy humanity, which has a longing for life, and is overcome by the thought of the inevitability of death."

The philosopher's attempted solution of the problem of immortality is pronounced by Professor Metchnikoff as futile as that of the religious thinker:

"On reviewing all the systems of philosophy which have attempted so strenuously to solve the problem of individual death, it becomes plain that all, or nearly all, of them deny the existence of a future life and the immortality of the soul. The greater part of them, however, admit some general principle, incomprehensible but eternal, which will eventually incorporate within itself all individual souls. Feeling that these vague ideas are incapable of conveying consolation to poor humanity in its fear of annihilation through death, philosophers have persistently taught the advantages of resignation. . . . The watchword of all systems of philosophy is to bow to the inevitable, that is to say, to be resigned to the prospect of annihilation."

In view of the failure of both religion and philosophy, science, "the youngest daughter of knowledge," comes to the rescue with the statement that the reputed desire for immortality is, in truth, a natural and instinctive longing for nothing more than a "physiologically complete cycle of life." This perfect cycle, ending in a ripe old age of, say, a hundred and twenty years, with none of its present infirmities, would create at the right moment, out of a sense of the fulfillment of life, an "instinct for death"; and men would then die painlessly and ungrudgingly. This goal will be achieved, says Professor Metchnikoff, when science shall have learned to make old age not the repulsive stage of life which it is at present, "devoid of its true meaning, full of egotism, narrowness of view, incapacity and malignity," but rather a condition in which "the old man will no longer be subject to the loss of memory or to intellectual weakness," and "will be able to apply his great experience to the most complicated and the most delicate parts of social life." To accomplish this result, scientists must heroically devote their lives toward understanding human nature and warding off disease. Those who see in "physiological completeness" the goal of living must strictly observe morality and must save life from the "social disharmonies" occasioned by social injustices and prejudices against people of other classes and nationalities than their own.

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ÉLIE METCHNIKOFF,

Who looks to science to solace sorrows, to prevent diseases, to cure soul-maladies, and to develop an "instinct for death" which will enable men to die painlessly and ungrudgingly.

Professor Metchnikoff closes with a kind of confession of scientific faith:

"The knowledge that the goal of human life can be attained only by the development of a high degree of solidarity among men will restrain actual egotism. The mere fact that the enjoyment of life according to the precepts of Solomon is opposed to the goal of human life will lessen luxury and the evil that comes from luxury. Conviction that science alone is able to redress the disharmonies of the human constitution will lead directly to the improvement of education and to the solidarity of mankind. . . . . .

"If there can be formed an ideal able to unite men in a kind of religion of the future, this ideal must be founded on scientific principles. And if it be true, as has been asserted so often, that man can live by faith alone, the faith must lie in the power of science."

REFORM IN ADMINISTRATION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.

THE question as to whether common or individual communion-cups should be used in the celebration of the Lord's Supper has within the past twelve months become an international church problem on the Continent. In Sweden, Denmark, and a number of the German provinces in which church and state are united, the governmental authorities have taken official action in the matter, and on the basis of reports from the health departments have permitted the introduction of individual cups. Large congregations in Strasburg, Bremen, and elsewhere have availed themselves of this privilege, and pastors and theologians throughout Germany are investigating the problem with systematic thoroughness. One of the most scholarly discussions of the subject appears in the *Studierstube* (No. 4) from the pen of Pastor Josephson, under the title "Kelch oder Kelche? (Cup or Cups?). He says, in substance:

1. The substitution of the common cup in place of the individual cup is earnestly to be recommended on grounds of esthetics and hygiene, and of the law of love to our fellows.

2. The essential character of the Lord's Supper is not in the least affected by a change which will attract the masses to the celebration more than ever before. A great many people object to drinking out of the same cup from which tobacco-chewers, or possibly people with diseased lips or mouths, have partaken.

3. The church authorities should at least permit the use of individual cups wherever congregations desire to introduce them.

4. In hospitals, sanatoriums, and similar institutions the use of individual cups should be compulsory. No two patients should be allowed to drink from the same cup.

5. The formal changes that the introduction of the individual cup makes necessary in the administration of the Supper should be carefully and conservatively carried out.

6. Since the nature of the sacred rite is unchanged by the use of the individual cup, the

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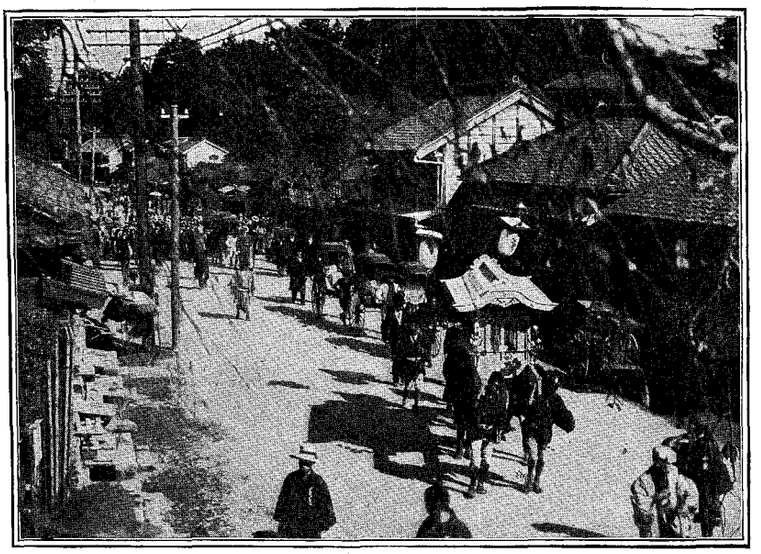
question involved should not on any account be made a party matter or slogan.

7. Where there is a will there is a way, and this desirable innovation should be made, or at least admitted and permitted, without the impeachment of heresy.

Conservative church papers regard the introduction of the individual cup as a material injury to the sacrament and even its nullification. Christ's words in instituting the Supper, "Drink ye *all* of it," are quoted as demanding the common cup. To this the advanced church papers reply that even under present conditions two cups, not one, are used in the majority of communion services; and if two cups are permissible, why not twenty or two hundred? They also point out that the churches on the continent, with the exception of the strictly Reformed, all make use of wafers, and not of bread, in the celebration of the Lord's Supper; and they declare that if the common cup is necessary for communion, then common bread must also be necessary.



LAFCADIO HEARN'S FUNERAL.

"The great author's funeral," says *The Japan Weekly Mail*, "took place on September 30. The body was carried from the residence of the deceased at Okubo to Kobu-dera, and after a Buddhist service had been performed the remains were transported to the crematory for ultimate burial in the Waseda suburb. . . . Very few foreigners attended the obsequies, but the relatives of the great writer and many Japanese were present."

This determined opposition of the conservatives has seemingly influenced the authorities, and the Imperial Department of Health in Berlin has published a statement for private circulation to the effect that hygienic reasons do not positively necessitate the innovation, but that all possible dangers to health through the use of the common cup can be avoided by "wiping the edge of the cup and turning it" in the case of each communicant.

One peculiar feature of the agitation is the prominent part taken by university professors. Professors Smend and Spitta, of Strasburg, are the real leaders in the reform movement, and the *Zeitschrift*, which they edit, is its main organ. Professor Spitta has published a "history" of the movement which is now about two years old. The book is entitled "Die Kelchbewegung in Deutschland und die Reform der Abenmahlsfeier ("The Cup Agitation in Germany and the Reform of the Celebration of the Lord's Supper"), and emphasizes the remarkable differences in the celebration of the rite of the church in the past. Absolute uniformity in the matter has never existed. The author states that the church has at all times acted "as a sovereign" in dealing with the administration of the Lord's Supper, and asks if this privilege is now to be denied her.

Professor Bassermann, of the University of Heidelberg, has published another work on the subject, entitled "Ueber Reform des Abendmahls" ("Concerning Reform of the Lord's Supper") and arguing for the use of the individual cup. His plea is greeted by the claim that there is not the slightest danger from the hygienic point of view in the common cup, that not one single case has been shown where a disease has been transmitted in this way, and that it is accordingly a great mistake to try to overthrow the church usages of centuries for the sake of an imaginary danger or of a "sickly esthetic notion."

Such is the *status controversiæ* at present, and it would seem that the new propaganda has been checked for the time being. A writer in the *Christliche Welt*, however, takes the view that the reform movement, altho partly put on the defensive, will surely continue to spread, especially in the larger cities.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGION THE BASIS OF JAPANESE LIFE.

THE last book written by Lafcadio Hearn is an "interpretation" of Japan, the subject of all his recent works. The subject is so vast and intricate, he states, that no work fully interpreting Japanese life, "no work picturing Japan within and without, historically and socially, psychologically and ethically, can be written for at least another fifty years."

In the present work he finds that the key which unlocks the secret of the island kingdom is religion. The history of Japan is really the history of her religion. No single fact in this connection is more significant than the fact that the ancient Japanese term for government—*matsuri-goto*—signifies literally "matters of worship."

The basic idea of Japanese religion, which is one of ancestor worship, is given in the following citation:

"It is to be remembered, of course, that the Japanese word for gods, *Kami*, does not imply, any more than did the old Latin term, *dii-manes*, ideas like those which have become associated with the modern notions of divinity. The Japanese term might be more closely rendered by some such expression as the 'Superiors,' 'the Higher Ones'; and it was formerly applied to living rulers as well as to deities and ghosts. But it implies considerably more than the idea of a disembodied spirit; for, according to old Shinto teaching, the dead became world-rulers. They were the cause of all natural events—of winds, rains, and tides, of buddings and ripenings, of growth and decay, of everything desirable or dreadful. They formed a kind of subtler element, an ancestral ether, universally extending and unceasingly operating. Their powers, when united for any purpose, were resistless; and in time of national peril they were invoked *en masse* for aid against the foe. . . . Thus, to the eyes of faith, behind each family ghost there extended the measureless shadowy power of countless *Kami*; and the sense of duty to the ancestor was deepened by dim awe of the forces controlling the world—the whole invisible Vast. To primitive Shinto conception the universe was filled with ghosts; to later Shinto conception the ghostly condition was not limited by place or time, even in the case of individual spirits."

Mr. Hearn says that it is extremely difficult for a Western mind to apprehend the full meaning of ancestor-worship as a family religion, and cites as the nearest parallel the nature of the old Greek piety:

"Each member of the family supposes himself or herself under perpetual ghostly surveillance. Spirit eyes are watching every act; spirit ears are listening to every word. Thoughts, too, not less than deeds, are visible to the gaze of the dead: the heart must be pure, the mind must be under control, within the presence of the spirits. Probably the influence of such beliefs, uninterruptedly exerted upon conduct during thousands of years, did much to form the charming side of Japanese character. Yet there is nothing stern or solemn in this home religion to-day, nothing of that rigid

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and unvarying discipline supposed by Fustel de Coulanges to have especially characterized the Roman cult. It is a religion rather of gratitude and tenderness, the dead being served by the household as if they were actually present in the body."

In the past and, to a large extent, in the present, Japanese personality had little chance to develop and assert itself. The author declares that even now in a Japanese settlement the only safe rule of conduct is to act in all things in accord with local custom. Shinto never had a written code of morals, and its greatest scholars have declared that a moral code is unnecessary. Upon this point Mr. Hearn adds:

"In that stage of religious evolution which ancestor-worship represents, there can be no distinction between religion and ethics, nor between ethics and custom. Government and religion are the same; custom and law are identified. The ethics of Shinto were all included in conformity to custom. The traditional rules of the household, the traditional laws of the commune—these were the morals of Shinto; to obey them was religion; to disobey them, impiety. . . . And, after all, the true significance of any religious code, written or unwritten, lies in its expression of social duty, its doctrine of the right and wrong of conduct, its embodiment of a people's experience. Really the difference between any modern ideal of conduct, such as the English, and the patriarchal ideal, such as that of the early Greeks or of the Japanese, would be found on examination to consist mainly in the minute extension of the older conception to all details of individual life. Assuredly the religion of Shinto needed no written commandment: it was taught to everybody from childhood by precept and example, and any person of ordinary intelligence could learn it. When a religion is capable of rendering it dangerous for anybody to act outside of rules, the framing of a code would be obviously superfluous."

In the course of time Buddhism was engrafted upon the ancient Shinto faith, and its success, in the opinion of the author, was due to the fact that it not only tolerated the old rites but cultivated and elaborated them. A new and beautiful domestic cult came into existence. The Japanese ceased to believe in their dead as gods in the ancient sense, but still believed in their presence, and addressed them in terms of reverence and affection. The civilizing influence of Buddhism is hard to estimate, "for no general statement can embody the whole truth of the work accomplished." We quote again:

"As a moral force, Buddhism strengthened authority and cultivated submission by its capacity to inspire larger hopes and fears than the more ancient religion could create. As teacher, it educated the race, from the highest to the humblest, both in ethics and in esthetics. All that can be classed under the name of art in Japan was either introduced or developed by Buddhism; and the same may be said regarding nearly all Japanese literature possessing real literary quality, excepting some Shinto rituals and some fragments of archaic poetry. Buddhism introduced drama, the higher forms of political composition, and fiction and history and philosophy. All the refinements of Japanese life were of Buddhistic introduction and at least a majority of its diversions and pleasures. There is even to-day scarcely one interesting or beautiful thing produced in the country for which the nation is not in some sort indebted to Buddhism. Perhaps the best and briefest way of stating the range of such indebtedness is simply to say that Buddhism brought the whole of Chinese civilization into Japan, and thereafter patiently modified and reshaped it to Japanese requirements. The elder civilization was not merely superimposed upon the social structure, but fitted carefully into it, combined with it so perfectly that the marks of the welding, the lines of the juncture, almost totally disappeared."

In the present war with Russia, says the author, Japan owes the moral strength behind her unexpected display of aggressive power to the long discipline of the past. In the common people lies all the unconscious heroism of the race, and all its splendid courage—"a courage that does not mean indifference to life, but the desire to sacrifice life at the bidding of the Imperial Master who raises the rank of the dead. From the thousands of young men now being summoned to the war, one hears no expression of hope to return to their homes with glory; the common wish uttered is only to win remembrance at the Shokonsha—that 'Spirit Invoking Temple' where the souls of all who die for the Emperor and fatherland are believed to gather. At no time was the ancient faith stronger than at this hour of struggle; and Russian power will have very much more to fear from that faith than from repeating-rifles or Whitehead torpedoes."

AMERICAN INDIFFERENCE TO ECCLESIASTICISM.

"BY the year 2000," says the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States Senate, "no ecclesiastical organization now existing in America will retain its present form." The arguments sustaining this rather startling conclusion are formulated in an article in *The International Quarterly* (October–December), from which we quote further:

"The country is profoundly religious. It believes in right, and it wants to have right done. . . . The leader of Americans who may wish to lead them forward in the line of that destiny which has triumphed thus far, leads a religious race in the methods of personal and spontaneous worship, with constant reference to the eternal laws. He does not appeal to this man's selfishness or to the greed of that community. He does not teach the wretched doctrine of a bald economy, to induce them to pile up gold or iron or brass. He appeals to the highest motives men can grasp, and cites the noblest law he knows. This law is a law outside themselves; it is the infinite law. It is the Power who makes for righteousness.

"It is to be observed at the same time that this profound religious sentiment is for nineteen-twentieths of the people who are governed by it entirely dissociated from the Alphas and Omegas of the ecclesiastics. The ecclesiastics do not believe this; they do not know it. On their side nineteen-twentieths of them have been educated to suppose that the word 'religious' means synods, councils, conferences, and conventions and customs and traditions. Nineteen-twentieths of them worship jots and tittles and bells and pomegranates as heartily as did the Sanhedrin at Jerusalem. But to the people, by and large, the men whom you meet in the railway-car, or who fill the hall of the caucuses, all the little devices of the ecclesiastics are a matter of indifference—with most of the people they are unknown. Thus the Irish servant-girl is glad to have a Protestant ecclesiastic say 'God bless you' to her. A boy and girl drive into a country town to be married. They go to the church whose door they find open. A regiment in the army is told that a new chaplain is coming. The men neither know nor care whether he belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian or the Old Line Presbyterian or the United Presbyterian. The minister of the Second Secession thinks the man cares, but that is because the minister reads what is called his denominational newspaper.

"Stated in few words, the American people have an immense respect for the announcements of the ecclesiastics, but hardly think of even reading them, far less of governing themselves by their directions. 'They want me to be baptized,' said a shivering black woman in Boston, only six months from freedom and the climate of Carolina, 'but I can't be baptized because it's so cold.' Quite unconsciously the good woman expressed the view which nineteen-twentieths of the people of America really have regarding ecclesiastical symbols. . . . . .

"Four men out of five whom you should meet in traveling, if you were blocked in a snowstorm for thirty-six hours and had to converse with each other without intercourse with the outward world, would commit themselves to some such statement of their religion as this: 'I think a man ought to do about right. I think he can find out what is right in the Bible. I guess if he does that he will find the world after he dies will be a good enough place for him to live in.'. . . . . .

"There are enough left of persons attached to special documentary statements and still more to special formal rituals, to keep for a time in existence the great ecclesiastical organizations. But with every year it becomes more and more certain that by the year 2000 no ecclesiastical organization now existing in America will retain its present form. This statement was made as early as the year 1870 by the distinguished president of Brown University. Thirty years have more than justified a position which then seemed somewhat startling."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

KUROPATKIN'S ALTERNATIVES AT MUKDEN.

IN dealing with the epic figure of Kuropatkin, certain newspaper writers of Paris grow envious of the historian of the future. To some Livy yet unborn shall be revealed the secrets of the strength of Kuropatkin at this critical hour, the methods of deployment of his nine corps south of Mukden, and the system of retreat which, to the sympathetic vision of the Paris press, is again putting the Japanese goddess of victory in the dilemma of that famous but ineffectual angel who beat through a void his luminous wings in vain. But as, a century hence, there will not be many of us left, the military expert of the *Gaulois*, even without posterity's assumed sources of information, ventures to draw some timid inferences. Kuropatkin has some 260,000 effectives deployed or to be deployed under nine separate commands. He has made good the 30,000 to 50,000 casualties resulting from his recent advance upon Oyama's three armies. That advance failed, both the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* dolefully admit, altho Kuropatkin killed some 20,000 Japanese in the operation. Oyama's counter-stroke has won scarcely more than fifteen miles of ground as yet. Oyama to-day, allowing for all reinforcements, disposes of some 275,000 effectives. The *Figaro* gives Kuropatkin rather more and Oyama slightly less, but London and Paris estimate the opposed armies on a basis of comparative agreement with these somewhat general totals. Their magnitude overwhelms the expert of the *Gaulois*. Not Moltke, not Napoleon himself, personally directed such prodigious masses of men. They distributed responsibility among military magnates of more or less aptitude. Napoleon had his Dessaix, his Berthier, his Davout. Oyama has his Oku, his Kuroki, his Nodzu. Kuropatkin's genius has to tower in heroic isolation above a swarm of comparatively little Orloffs, Stackelbergs, and Rennenkampfs. There remains the consolation that upon the head of Kuropatkin alone will the historian of the future lay the wreath of Russia's military glory.

The general himself, however, is thinking not of the remote future but of the immediate future, insinuate the unsympathetic newspapers of London. It is a future seen on the Thames as through a glass, darkly. Mukden is falling into the hands of the Japanese, if we may trust the judgment of *The Westminster Gazette*. "At this stage," it remarks, "the first campaign will have ended in a decisive defeat of Russia, and Japan will have reached the farthest point north that she intends to penetrate." If by this time there shall have been no definite Japanese offensive movement forward, according to the calculations of the London *Standard*, we are to conclude that Oyama's dislocated units have not yet been reorganized, his lost officers have not yet been replaced, and his reinforcements from the rear have still to be knit into the main army. A further short pause now can have no appreciable effect upon the coming encounters, thinks the military expert of that daily; while editorially this careful and competent authority remarks: "Even if Kuropatkin, thanks to the tenacity of his peasant soldiers, can contrive to keep his army in being, the issue of the present phase of the campaign is not doubtful. The Japanese can hardly be prevented from occupying Mukden." But it does not overlook the determination of Kuropatkin to foil Oyama's purpose if fighting can accomplish so much:

"Even in the very locality of the repulse, the Russian general has been able to restore to some extent the *prestige* of his arms by successes of no material importance, it is true, but still significant of a reserve of energy. It would seem that for the moment sheer exhaustion has imposed something in the nature of a truce upon the combatants, and the elements, by deluging the region with rain, have cooperated in staying the carnage. A few affairs which are best interpreted as chivalrous exploits are reported, and General Sakharoff, in his chronicle of miscellaneous occurrences, records a reconnaissance in force with satisfactory results. We doubt whether the Japanese have been driven back, and if they are retiring it is for reasons of which their strategists are not in the least reluctant to recognize the force. But it appears to be assumed on all hands that the term of inaction can not be indefinitely prolonged. A host of four hundred thousand fighting-men requires an enormous commissariat, and exposure to the weather is a very serious thing at the present season. It is therefore only too probable that before long the terrible encounters will be renewed, and that, perhaps, a still gloomier chapter may have to be added to the history of the advance on Mukden."

Nothing is less evident to the experts of the Paris press than a design on Kuropatkin's part to continue as a strategist of retreat. He means to move forward. He may concentrate north of Mukden; he may even establish himself at Tieling. Nevertheless, says one of the most eminent and sincere of the experts of the *Gaulois*:

"The friends whom Russia has in such large numbers in our country may be of good cheer. Let the Russian army maintain full and complete that confidence in its eminent commander-in-chief of which he is at all times worthy, let it keep intact its own twofold faith (in God and country), and better days will not be long in dawning upon it. The more terrible will have been the struggle with opponents whose military qualities can inspire only admiration in the heart of every soldier, the greater will be its glory in that hour of triumph which, perhaps, is near."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MILITARY HERESY OF THE WAR.

THAT committee of the whole on the state of Russia, the press of western Europe, invites attention to the principle of military science which dooms to capture by its assailants every besieged place unsuccored from without. Even in French expert opinion the strategic fascination of Port Arthur is, because of this principle, fatal to the Muscovite. As the London *Times* puts it, the whole St. Petersburg plan of campaign has been involved in error because based upon "that great military heresy, the geographical objective." Behind the recent offensive movement of Kuropatkin to the south, so British journals suspect, is the influence of what they describe as "the glamour of a fortress," a glamour which has ruined more than one magnificent army. The despised Aulic council of grand dukes ever attached undue importance to Port Arthur, stubbornly refusing to see in the fortress only the tomb of every force that reposed faith in it. If there has been interference with Kuropatkin, Port Arthur was the cause. The feud between the departed Alexeieff and the commander-in-chief of the field forces is due to this military heresy. The viceroy has insisted that Port Arthur be succored. Kuropatkin would abandon the place to Japan. "We," says that eminent soldier, Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset in the Paris *Gaulois*, "whom the fetichism of fortresses ruined in 1870, can not forget that to expect more from them than they can and should give is to risk the loss of everything." Wherefore this friend of Russia pronounces Kuropatkin in the right and the grand dukes mad. That eminent writer on strategy, Dr. Miller Maguire, clinches the argument in the London *News*:

"To let a fortress go, so far from being disgraceful, is often one of the best things a general can do. If MacMahon had let Metz go, the Germans could not have got round Paris without tremendous losses and months of fighting. If Lee had abandoned Richmond in 1862 the war might have been protracted indefinitely. The greatest mistake Osman Pasha made in 1877 was holding on to Plevna too long. Napoleon let Genoa go in spite of the fine defense of Massena, but he soon recovered it after he had defeated the Austrians in the field. In the American civil war Burnside was compelled by the press to advance, with the result of the failure at Fredericksburg and the loss of 12,000 men. A field army should never be risked for a fortress."

Yet there is no lack of experts who can prove to us that the sorcery of a fortress has its spells for Japanese generals too, Port

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Arthur being to them all that Cleopatra was to Cæsar and to Antony. Kuropatkin was not ruined on the Shakhe last month because he was not outnumbered. He was not outnumbered because an infatuated Oyama would not withdraw the legions daily dashing themselves to death against Itsushan and Palichwang. Thus the military expert of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), and he is confirmed by a competent English authority, the Manchester *Guardian*, which says:

"General Kuropatkin will keep up his attacks on the Japanese, and will doubtless renew his attempts to cut the Japanese communications by land. The whole plan is to assist the relief of Port Arthur by a war on communications by land and sea; it is conditional on the ability of Port Arthur to hold out, and it collapses when it falls. What the life of Port Arthur as a Russian fortress is worth no one can say. But the Russian offensive will, unless checked by a really decisive Japanese victory, last just so long as the garrison can hold out. After the fall we may have plenty of inaction on the part of the Russians; till then they are committed to their present policy. The entanglement of Port Arthur will drive the Russians to attempt many things that they would not have dreamt of attempting under ordinary circumstances. But it is an entanglement for the Japanese as well as the Russians. Both sides have 'run matters very fine' at Port Arthur; and the next three or four months—supposing that to be the outside limit of the Russian resistance at Port Arthur—should be the most critical in the war."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN OBJECTION TO THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

WHAT might be expected to happen should Secretary of State Hay's effort in the direction of international peace turn out to be something more than a display of expertness in the strategy of a political campaign is more than the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* can even feebly conjecture. The situation seems all the more serious to the organ of the German Foreign Office when it reflects that the energetic spirits in the cause of international peace are, for the most part, of "the third and fourth class." Mr. Hay, it admits, is above this level. His name, indeed, carries a kind of weight. The outlook is thus alarming and we are given this explanation:

"The efforts in the direction of peace may indeed be harmless; but in all that one does one should remember the saying, 'Look to the end.' We would leave it to the Social Democrats to rouse the public through the instrumentality of Utopias, but serious statesmen do not prepare themselves to attain ends that can not be realized. More particularly should care be taken to avoid stirring up the great general public by such means. What is to be done if one be taken at last at one's word? A small power like Denmark, for instance, could still endure a rebuff in return for pious aspirations and proffers of good offices, but a nation of the greatness of America will not let itself be thus set aside, and the Yankees are far too proud, moreover, to tolerate such treatment. One can but reflect with uneasiness upon what would happen were the American people, by means of persistent agitation, plunged into a peace craze leading to the notion that it is the divine mission of America to appear in the Far East as the policeman of the world."

As a curious instance of the rhetorically ridiculous, we are referred to Mr. Hay's "proud picture of Uncle Sam in the character of angel of peace" at a time when war is raging (?) in the Philippines. Uncle Sam is warned lest he receive an unexpected blow on his "starred and striped hat," while Mr. Hay is reminded that the United States navy is increasing at a relatively greater rate than that of any other Power. A suspicion that the movement in behalf of international peace may cloak a design to intervene in the Russo-Japanese war has found expression in the weighty Paris organs which set such store by "the nation that is our ally and friend." A single extract from the *Journal des Débats* is typical of a whole category of these utterances:

"As far as the most enlightened friends of peace are concerned, they will understand that its restoration will be compromised by putting the subject to a vote in foreign parliaments, and that the belligerent nations might find such a proceeding, if there were any prospect of its practical application, the least calculated of all to soothe their legitimate susceptibilities. It can not be too often repeated: whatever may be the horrors and the miseries of this war, it can come to an end only by the will of the combatants. When this wish shall have come into existence there is not a Power in the world that will not be ready to facilitate the realization of it. But it is necessary, first of all, that this desire should exist and that it should arise spontaneously. All else is but chimera, and, unfortunately, such chimeras are not inoffensive."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SWEDEN ASKED TO REFUSE ASYLUM TO THE FINNS.

SCANDINAVIAN organs of all shades of opinion are aroused by a request from Russia that Sweden refuse rights of asylum to Finns, and that officials from St. Petersburg be permitted to institute on Scandinavian soil a system of house-to-house investigation for the arrest of refugees. The *Posten* (Gothenburg), in touch with Finnish interests, understands that Russia wants prominent Finns now residing in Stockholm surrendered to agents of the St. Petersburg police, and all Finns in Sweden declared amenable to the jurisdiction of the Russian authorities. "There is nothing strange in all this," comments the Scandinavian daily, "as Von Plehve, immediately after the assassination of Bobrikoff, declared that Eugene Schaumann (who slew Bobrikoff) had been simply a tool in the hands of a Finnish group operating from Sweden. This country was pronounced a seat of anti-Russian agitation. The Russian claim is likewise based upon the international agreement that anarchists are to be surrendered upon demand. Now, the Russian idea of anarchists is that anybody incurring the displeasure of the rulers of a country is to be classed in that category." The *Fäderneslandet* (Stockholm), pro-Finnish in its ideas, observes: "We may expect that our Government will not be influenced by any such Russian notions, and will not fear to give a firm answer even to so great a Power as Russia."

From what appears in the comment of representative Swedish organs, such as the *Handelstidningen* (Stockholm) and the *Aftonbladet* (Stockholm), the determination of Russia to eliminate all that is Scandinavian from Finnish institutions has given great offense in Sweden, and the public opinion of both countries is set against any refusal of the right of asylum to refugees from Finland. That Russified land, we are assured, contains a large Swedish-speaking element. Finns and Swedes are united by common bonds of language, traditions, and institutions, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for the Government of Stockholm to avert popular manifestations in favor of the "persecuted nation." In Norway the somewhat democratic *Verdens Gang* (Christiania) says much to the same effect, while the radical Norwegian organs, such as the *Arbeidet* (Bergen) and the *Ny Tid* (Trondhjem), are even more outspoken. To the *Nordisk Revy* (Stockholm), a Scandinavian review devoted to political discussions, the Finnish question affords a fitting theme for the denunciation of certain great Powers:

"The efforts of the great Powers to expand at the expense of the small ones is as a scarlet thread visible to all the world. These efforts seem to be made whether the Power in question be a monarchy, an autocracy, or a republic. The principle upon which all proceed can be briefly summed up to mean that might makes right, altho the application of this principle is usually involved in fine phrases, behind which the principle itself is vaguely evident.

"In most cases it is in the name and under the cloak of nationalism that acts of oppression of this kind are committed against the weak. In other cases, as in South Africa, China, the Philippines, etc., these acts are committed on general principles in the name of civilization—that is, in order that the strong may have the opportunity to extend what they are pleased to consider their superior culture."

The European phases of what it deems "lust of dominion" are thus described by this Scandinavian periodical:

"There is no occasion to go far from home to see how this

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despotic lust of power translates itself into action. On both sides of their mutual frontiers the imperial German and Russian governments are doing their utmost for the final suppression of the language, the religion, and the national self-consciousness of the conquered Poles. In southern Jylland the German official system of nationalism implacably persecutes all that is Danish. Russia has acted in the same way for a long time toward the Germans in her Baltic provinces. In Finland, for the past five years, a system of Russification has been carried out, the aim of which is simply the extirpation of the Finnish people."

Nevertheless, the weaker nations have not abandoned themselves to despair, and they even look forward to ultimate victory over the great oppressors:

"All who look below the mere surface of things must be aware of the stubborn, unconquerable resistance against a might which is not a right. This real contest for civilization is being fought out everywhere in our time. It is a struggle for the progress of mankind by freeing nations and individuals. Yet those who possess power strive with all their might to suppress all information regarding the progress of this great struggle, which, consequently, remains unknown to nearly all the outside world at large. The daily newspapers throughout the world can only occasionally find space in which to record the various phases of the struggle."

Russia will yet find out, pursues this authority, that the violent Russification of the Finns is to bring punishment upon herself.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOES A GRAND DUCAL CLIQUE CONTROL THE NAVY OF THE CZAR?

CONTROL of the Russian navy is very apt to slip out of the hands of the Czar, and it requires energetic personal action on his part before St. Petersburg's grand dukes can be brought to realize the existence of an autocrat of all the Russias. This is the gist of what purport to be revelations in the Socialist press of Germany and in the "anti-Muscovite" press of Austria. The correctness of these interpretations of recent complications is vouched for by the London *Statist* and the London *Times*. The daily last named affirms that Nicholas has even issued orders to the fleets which a grand ducal clique subsequently suppressed. The episode led to a crisis at court, but, nevertheless, control of the navy is understood to be in the same hands which have directed it heretofore. We are told that when Count Lamsdorff, in his capacity as Minister of Foreign Affairs, promised full satisfaction to Great Britain for certain seizures in the Red Sea, the promise was repudiated by the Ministry of Marine. The result was that the Czar's orders to units of the Volunteer fleet were transmitted through the medium of British men-of-war. The Ministry of Marine in St. Petersburg could not be trusted to transmit them. The London *Times* put the matter editorially in this way:

"Any room for rational doubt as to the genuineness of a message sent by such messengers, or any ambiguity in its terms, would tend to accentuate and not to lessen the dangers of a situation which has already been on more than one occasion quite sufficiently acute. The news that the orders of the Russian Government have been delivered and obeyed will be received with relief in this country, but with much more profound relief, we imagine, in St. Petersburg. From no heart, we fancy, will it lift so heavy a load as from that of Count Lamsdorff. Our Russian correspondents recall this morning the history of the episode which has made the names of these vessels [of the Volunteer fleet] so unpleasantly notorious. It was created, they tell us, entirely without the knowledge or consent of the distinguished diplomatist who is officially responsible for the management of the foreign affairs of Russia. It was the result of the overweening arrogance and the childish ignorance of the same 'great personages' who notoriously defeated all his efforts to save the empire from the disastrous blunder of a premature war. He was called upon to extricate Russia from the very critical situation in which the lawless acts of the *Petersburg* and the *Smolensk* in the Red Sea had placed her. He extricated her with remarkable deftness, by the ingenious discovery that they had been acting under a 'special commission,' which had fortunately come to an end, and by giving the British Government explicit pledges that the ships would forthwith abandon their career as marauders. But the orders to the ships had to pass, it would seem, through the same influential hands which had delivered to them their original commissions. It is being asked in St. Petersburg whether the illustrious personages whose duty it was to forward those orders did not in fact quietly suppress them. They had issued the original orders behind the back of the Foreign Minister. Was it for them to eat their words because he had pledged the word of honor of Russia to a foreign Power? The theory accounts for the facts, and it is not easy to imagine any other theory which has that merit."

GROWING BOLDNESS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

OPEN references to the French Revolution in terms of admiration made by a newspaper of standing within the empire of the Czar leave many a European contemporary in a state of blank amazement. The theory of a censor caught napping is exploded by a boldness in the press of St. Petersburg and Moscow which the state of the law renders prodigious. The traditional Romanoff principle that journalists must never get out of hand is openly flouted by the *Novoye Vremya* itself. This St. Petersburg daily, perhaps the most influential newspaper in all Russia, would seem to have broken completely with its own past. Reactionaries of a Muscovite type will extract no comfort from its columns now. "The *Novoye Vremya* is a useful guide to the nature of prevailing tendencies," declares the Manchester *Guardian*, "and if the *Novoye Vremya* demands freedom, it may be fairly assumed that the Government intends to concede reform."

With all the zeal of the apostate, the St. Petersburg daily, which once suspected that government by the people was invented by the devil, now tells us that freedom of the press is the rock of a nation's safety. The Russian newspaper, it complains, is "a closed door," through the keyhole of which may be caught "but fragmentary phrases and the vague murmur of real life." To the Russian newspaper, it ventures to say, in defiance of press regulations, is applicable Talleyrand's definition of language as an instrument for the concealment of what is thought. The infection of this ferment has spread as far as the *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg), organ of Prince Mestchersky, who holds fast to that which is autocratic. His paper makes bold to affirm:

"It was necessary to point out the ways and methods of acquiring spiritual, economic, and personal freedom. The Czar has done this. The realization of the ideas laid down depends upon his will. We can but wait patiently. . . . But the ideas face the future boldly. The extension of religious toleration spells freedom of conscience. The strengthening of the local administration means the death of bureaucracy. The abolition of mutual responsibility in the peasant communes, together with the opportunity accorded to individuals to withdraw from the commune, is a great step toward the emancipation of the peasant. Finally the emphasis upon the legal responsibility of the local administration should open the door to rational individual freedom and personal security."

The *Novoye Vremya* prints elaborate arguments to prove that the Czar's references to local government imply a determination to give wide application to the representative and popular principle in provincial, district, and county administration. It argues that education, justice, finance, and taxation must necessarily be entrusted to local bodies composed of delegates of the several orders and classes of society, if the Czar's guiding principles are to be carried out.

A leading publicist and political writer, M. Menshikoff, in the same paper, makes a plea for freedom of speech and the press, reforms that he regards as essential to the success of the Czar's program. He says:

"The 'danger' of 'thinking aloud' is not only greatly exaggerated, but is contradicted by actual experience. Take Germany—the home of free-thinking. Has not thought been broken up there

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into a hundred thousand creeds and tendencies? Has not each doctrine its antithetical doctrine? And yet, with all this, is not Germany the most unified country in the world? Accord freedom of speech, they tell us, and anarchy will ensue—people will cease to understand one another. Is this so? What is the teaching of Europe, America, Australia, even Japan, with their four or five hundred millions of educated humanity? Anarchy, if you will, 'goes' in Turkey, in Persia, in China, in the center of Africa, while the strictest, most settled order we find in the free countries —England, Germany, etc. And all nature confirms the experience of mankind."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ST. PETERSBURG VIEWS OF JAPANESE VALOR.

RUSSIAN public opinion, according to the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), has not responded to the European and American panegyrics of Japanese gallantry and dash. It is liberal and enlightened enough to admire these qualities even in an enemy, and if the Japanese deserved the praise and eulogies that have been showered upon them Russia would not be slow to recognize it. If she does not, it is not because of prejudice or jealousy or malice, but because she regards the Japanese as an inferior, morally degraded people:

"If one take a deeper view of the matter, he will perceive without difficulty why Russians are not enthusiastic over Japanese militancy. No one, of course, will accuse Russian soldiers and Russians generally of a lack of valor. All our history attests the contrary. Not without significance is the fact that the bloodiest battles of history are precisely those in which Russians have taken part. But devotion to military duty does not, with us, spell militancy. We are ready to die for our country, but we do not love war. In our nature—often to our disadvantage—there is strongly developed an almost unwholesome sensitiveness to the noblest ethical principles. We are too humane to enjoy war. We have fought much and won many victories. But we have fought only under extreme necessity, and have remembered the rule that war is only a means to peace. In fighting we have never done anything to increase the difficulties of subsequent pacific relations. . . . . .

"It is this idea of peace even in war which we do not find in the Japanese. Cold, calculating cruelty, love of fighting for its own sake, can not excite admiration in Russia.

"The English say that this war is a conflict between a progressive civilization and a stagnant, reactionary Power; a few purely external, accidental, and historic factors permit them to give currency to this shallow, radically unjust phrase. No, leaving all thoughts of the present collision aside, we can not admit that the Japanese are the representatives of progress as against the Russians. They are, perhaps, skilled, brave, and intelligent; but they can not hate war; they do not feel that even in war not all things are lawful; they are not ashamed of aggressive war. They are a dark, threatening force incapable of responding to the most cherished ideas of European culture. And if Europe has long since discarded the Samurai ideal, it is necessary that Russia should discharge the mission devolving upon her and render harmless the too enterprising Asiatics who have not risen to the idea of resistance to war and are not desirable as members of the family of nations."

In other editorials the same paper gives additional reasons for Russia's contempt of the Japanese, despite their successes and exhibitions of great qualities. They are tricky, it says, in small as in great things; they appeal to the galleries and truckle to a public opinion in England and America, for which they have no real regard; they make cheap and hypocritical pretenses regarding the open door, the autonomy of Korea, the administration of Manchuria by the Japanese, etc. In the suggestion that the Chinese be "allowed" to police Manchurian territory occupied by Japan, the Russian organ sees, not a concession or an act of magnanimity, but a palpable "Asiatic trick," since this would relieve the Japanese of care and expense and the necessity of sparing thousands of officers and soldiers for work in no way connected with their campaign against Russia. What the Japanese occupy they must protect, guard, administer, says the *Novoye Vremya*, and the Chinese can not do this for them without violating neutrality and inviting reprisals. At any rate, it is such smart, tricky, and sham "liberalism" as this that makes honest, non-aggressive, candid, and plain Russia hostile to and contemptuous of the Japanese.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY SUMMED UP.—"We have not wavered in the view, and certainly nothing which has happened in the last month inclines us to do so," says the London *National Review*, "that the Czar is attempting the impossible in fighting a first-class military nation in command of the sea at the end of a single line of railway."

CONDITIONS IN THE KONGO FREE STATE.—"It is doubtful whether the Kongo Free State will effect a sufficiently drastic reform without strong pressure from outside," writes Ralph A. Durand in *The Monthly Review* (London). "The difficulties in the way of bringing such pressure to bear are great, but not insuperable. Public opinion had a harder task in suppressing the slave trade. It is our duty as men and Christians to spare no pains and accept no compromise till state-condoned murder and mutilation are as extinct on the Kongo as are the thumbscrew and the rack in England to-day."

THE PHANTOM FLEET.

("Port Arthur anxiously awaits news of the Baltic Fleet."—*Daily Paper.*)
—*Punch* (London).

KUROPATKIN'S OFFENSIVE.

—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

LUKE XIV: 31.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A FRENCH LITERARY WOMAN.

MY LITERARY LIFE. By Mme. Edmond Adam (Juliette Lambert). Cloth, 542 pp. Price, $2.50. D. Appleton & Co.

MME. EDMOND ADAM'S reputation as a writer long since reached other countries than her native France. It is also generally known that she had an influential salon in Paris, and by reason of her talent, both in politics and literature, has long been in close touch with her prominent countrymen. An account of her literary career, therefore, in the form of an autobiographical memoir, can hardly fail to arouse keen expectation of entertainment, not only for literary people but for all who are interested in piquant information about well-known personalities.

This expectation is measurably realized by the pages of "My Literary Career," tho there is not a little in the book to deprecate. The translation might be better, for instance. She is made to say "I was as equally delighted as Charles Edmond." Alexander Weill is quoted as describing Bismarck as "a manner of unlicked cub." Again, Mme. Adam avows somewhat awkwardly for so classic an aspiration: "I would have preferred to have visited the Castilian fountain and drank of its Delphic waters." She says of her little daughter, "I took her walks." There are no dates given for the different recorded events, and a new topic is brusquely introduced without leading up to it.

In the matter of accuracy the lady is not immune, it would seem. A writer, in the *Revue Historique* of last July and August, in speaking of this book charges rather serious misstatement on Mme. Adam's part in what she says regarding Michelet's conduct toward his son. The lady felt strongly, and has expressed herself with scant restraint in several matters. For instance, she was an enthusiastic admirer of George Sand, and remarked to Hetzel, who had published some of her writings: "They may blame Madame Sand, but they must not cast aspersions upon her. I feel the consciousness of her thorough loyalty, and, if I may use the term, her thorough manliness. Please inform her that I have never once suffered her to be accused in my presence of any dishonoring or unworthy act, however slight." This may be friendly, perhaps, but is decidedly partizan.

MME. EDMOND ADAM.

Mme. Adam's maiden name was Juliette Lambert. She was born at Verberie (Oise) in 1836, so is now nearly seventy. She married, young, a Positivist named Lamessine, who made her life most unhappy. She found August Comte's "very ponderous and very numerous volumes exceedingly wearisome," and took Positivism in utter abhorrence. Made a widow, she married Edmond Adam, a man twenty years her senior. On his death in 1877 he left her a fortune, and she established the *Nouvelle Revue*. Her salon at this period was frequented by the greatest celebrities of the Republican party.

Her warmest and most powerful friend in Paris was Mme. d'Angoult ("Daniel Stern"), a brilliant woman, who deserted her husband and child to elope with Liszt, by whom she had three children; two of them became later Madame von Bülow and Madame Emile Ollivier. Mme. d'Angoult had much to do with influencing Mme. Adam, and she and George Sand gave occasion to Mme. Adam's first serious book, "Les Idées Anti-Proudhoniennes."

One of her earliest triumphs in literature was a letter to Alphonse Kerr declaring that there *was* "a young and pretty woman in France who did not wear crinoline—herself." Her father told her: "At last, I see in this for the first time a promise of talent." Her father evidently watched over her in many ways, as she says he never permitted her to wear corsets. Juliette was not so intellectual as to be insensible to her physical charms. When she went to Paris, she says: "The only thing that distinguished me from other people was that my youthful presence was attractive. Mme. Récamier's famous little chimney-sweeps became known to me." She submitted one of her poetic "inspirations" to Berenger, "who read it, clasped his hands, and said: 'My child, you will never be a poet, but you may be a writer.'" She wrote no more poetry but did become a writer.

Mme. Adam is avowedly a pagan. She says she is "a devoted Athenian" in her tastes. She loathed Offenbach for making light of the gods, and adored Glück's "*Orphée aux Enfers*."

While suggesting the *femme forte*, Mme. Adam seems to have had not a few feminine weaknesses. She was strong in her likes and dislikes and in their expression. Her paganism rather impresses one as a slightly childish pose. The book is more interesting in its matter than in its style, and well repays reading.

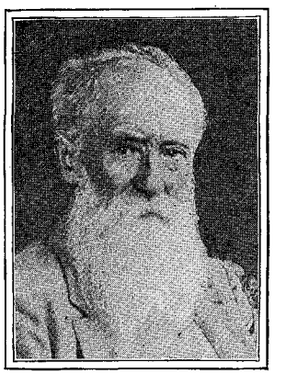
TWO WAYS OF VIEWING NATURE.

THE MOUNTAINS. By Stewart Edward White. Cloth, 282 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

FAR AND NEAR. By John Burroughs. Cloth, 288 pp. Price, $1.10. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE new vogue for nature study is well represented in these two volumes, which have appeared within a few days of one another. They illustrate admirably the two fundamental attitudes which men, or at least writers, take toward their environment outside town life. We may regard nature as something to carve at, to do things with, and only pause to gaze at her in the intervals of action; or we may be content, like Thoreau, to wait patiently for her moods, and watch her

STEWART EDWARD WHITE.



JOHN BURROUGHS.

lovingly until we think her thoughts, feel with her feelings. The latter method may be entirely illusory, we may attribute to Dame Nature all sorts of feelings and emotions which are simply non-existent; but there is no doubt which method is the more effective for literary purposes. The "pathetic fallacy," as Ruskin calls it, has never yet turned an imaginative mind from attributing a soul to natural objects.

There is little doubt which attitude Mr. White might be expected to take. His interest heretofore has been in the pioneer, the man who does things in the solitudes of nature, and now that he has given us a guide-book to the Sierras his attitude does not change. At least one-half of his book is devoted to methods of equipment, camp cookery, the horses, and the men that are to accompany him, the best ways of trapping game, and the like. All these are touched on with a light pen, and have the appropriate human interest to make them something more than mere guide-book patter. Interspersed with these are descriptions of pine-trees and cañons, giant oaks and golden trout, which border on imaginative description. But they are not studied in and for themselves. It is almost invariably Mr. White's habit to think what man can do or make out of these things, and so his book is consistently of the active school of nature observers.

How different is Mr. Burroughs! He is content to watch, and, one might almost say, worship. His book is really, like Mr. White's, a travel-book, telling of journeys to the extreme climates of Alaska and Jamaica; but, whether in the torrid or the arctic zone, Mr. Burroughs's attitude is always that of the passive observer. He wishes to express what nature feels, not what he feels about nature. This has naturally led him to that part of nature to which it is most appropriate to attribute feeling—animate nature; and of this whole realm he is most in love with the bird, especially the little bird. He continues in this volume the loving studies of the robin and the oriole with which he first attracted the notice of readers that read. Not that he does not observe men and things as well as birds and beasts, but there is a distinct change in his viewpoint between the two. It is safe to say that his book is worthy of his well-deserved reputation. Those who have known his former work will know what to expect in it. Those who do not will find a pleasant surprise awaiting them.

PURITAN AND SOUTHERNER.

THE HOUSE OF FULFILMENT. By George Madden Martin. Illustrated. Cloth, 379 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THOSE who have looked to this tale for a further display of the powers which its author made evident in the widely accepted "Emmy Lou" stories must swallow many times their disappointment before they turn the last page of the book. There is here evinced no such insight into the processes of the child brain, no such sympathetic reading of the longings of a forlorn little heart. Indeed, there are times when the author seems about to enter into this her happiest vein, but on the threshold of each chance, with just a hint of power realized but not applied, as if to say "I could if I would, but I won't," she turns aside to other phases of the story and leaves the reader stranded high in unrealized hopes. If there is a hint of "Emmy Lou," it is only the hint, and the portion of the story which deals with

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the childhood of the heroine is not so attractive as that which deals with her in later years. And it must be observed that at times the author seems by no means sure just which of two characters is to be her heroine, and when at last she decides on the younger but less magnetic of the two Blairs she is well past the middle of her book. The story concerns itself with the fortunes of a small group of persons belonging mainly to two families. The scenes are Southern, the action taking place in Louisville, Ky., and a small health resort in Florida, called Aden. In this setting the Blairs, descendants of a rigid Vermont stock, move as tho they had stepped from one of Miss Wilkins's New England communities, and the final interest in this episodic novel gathers around the love affair of Alexina Blair and William Leroy, an affair hinted at from the beginning but left undeveloped through two-thirds of the book. It is with something of an effort that the reader arises to the occasion and permits his affections to gather about the foolish young couple. They are neither so lovable nor so interesting as Harriet and her Colonel Rathbone, and one does not close the book with the sigh that betokens an intense heart interest.

"GEORGE MADDEN MARTIN."

ANOTHER TALE OF THE DART.

THE FARM OF THE DAGGER. By Eden Philpotts. Cloth, 297 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE same curious play of romantic fancy coupled with close character study which has marked Mr. Philpott's former stories is here presented in full measure. The scenes also are laid in or around the locality which the author loves so well—Dartmoor and the river Dart—except that, the incidents taking place at the time of the American Revolution, we are introduced to a typical Nantucket fisherman who plays a successful hand in the story and whom Mr. Philpotts treats very well.

EDEN PHILPOTTS.

The motive of the story, however, is not at all new in the author's hands, for plot and *denouement* hinge upon the feud of two old-school Englishmen, the one a heavy, substantial farmer, master of Dagger Farm, the other a man of larger means and keener wit. The hatred between these two middle-class Englishmen would do discredit to any brace of medieval Italians or other gentlemen of the ancient feudal school. The machinery of the story, too, would fit in well with the same remote period, for a daughter of the one and a nephew of the other complicate matters by falling in love, and the means resorted to to break their wills were not new in the days of the Montagues and Capulets.

Nevertheless, Mr. Philpotts manages to tell a tale of absorbing interest and virile strength, all by grace of his being a born story-teller, a yarn-spinner in the best sense of the word.

THE RAW MATERIAL OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

IMPORTED AMERICANS. By Broughton Brandenburg. Cloth, 303 pp. Price, $1.60 net. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

MR. BRANDENBURG and his wife have been successful in penetrating regions in the life of the lower classes of this country and Italy as strange and almost as unknown to most of us as the population of a newly discovered Antarctic coast. In the guise of Italian contadini they have lived in the slums of New York's foreign quarters, traveled in the steerage with herds of strange nationalities returning to Europe, and associated with intending emigrants in their homes and haunts. They have passed through Ellis Island as Sicilian immigrants and have discovered the tricks and fraudulent devices by which ineligible foreigners have been enabled to establish a footing on these shores. The work has been thoroughly done, and the author is a clever, clear, and lively writer. He is both amusing and instructive, and his conscientious and laborious accuracy is shown not only in his description of personal experience and adventure, but especially in his final chapters on "Legislation and Evasion," etc.—a masterly résumé of the subject of immigration from a sociological and political standpoint. He believes in a careful restriction of immigration. A selection should be made among intending emigrants at foreign ports by itinerant boards of two or three native-born Americans. This would prevent the importation of foreign riffraff—criminals, foundlings, agitators, and degraded women.

The work is illustrated by fifty-six reproductions of the author's original photographs, and must be looked upon as a memorable contribution to the solution of questions in which European governments are as deeply interested as is the Government of this country.

THACKERAY AS A LETTER-WRITER.

THACKERAY'S LETTERS TO AN AMERICAN FAMILY. With an introduction by Lucy D. Baxter. Cloth, 194 pp. Price, $1.00 The Century Company.

LETTER-WRITING is said to be a forgotten art, but it was not forgotten in the fifties when Thackeray was in New York pouring out streams of wit, good humor, and kindly feeling in the numberless notes and letters he wrote to his hospitable friends. The man who is sometimes looked upon as a cynic had an affectionate, even a susceptible heart, and in the confidential relationship of an intimate correspondent he never hesitated to express his feelings in a way which showed them to be keen if not profound. The present work contains fifty-two of these playful, cheerful, sad, witty, or critical epistles. Young and old among those he loved in New York come in for a share of his notice, and some of the most characteristic letters he ever wrote are to be found in this beautifully printed collection. Several facsimiles of his handwriting and many of his pen-and-ink sketches are included here, and we are struck by the fact that much of his leisure time in England, and during his travels on the continent of Europe, must have been occupied in the production of these droll, graceful, sparkling, and affectionate lucubrations. Even his bad health, which is constantly alluded to in his letters, could not stale his infinite variety, and he remained to the last the gay and cheerful entertainer of those who were privileged to receive his letters, among the most favored of his correspondents being the American family who did so much to make his visits to this country cheerful and happy.

KENTUCKY SHORT STORIES.

CHRISTMAS EVE ON LONESOME. By John Fox, Jr. Cloth, 234 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. FOX has prepared six fresh, vigorous stories for a Christmas book, the title of which is also that of the initial tale. He still cleaves to that beloved Kentucky to which his preceding literary efforts are not a little indebted for their well-merited success. When a writer is in love with a region and has absorbed it into his very blood he is apt to write something worth while about it. Mr. Fox is virile and graphic in dealing with Kentucky themes as John Lane Allen is tender and idyllic in handling them.

Two of the stories have a humorous flavor, two deal with forgiveness, one with repentance, and the last concerns a small dog named Seton. Despite a fine sheep-killing episode, this is in the order of a "real cunning little story," with every indication of having been made for the Christmas trade. The raw chivalric Kentucky mountaineers and the hereditary tragic trend of a vendetta mark the longest, "The Last Stetson," and the best of the stories, "The Pardon of Becky Day." Religion also plays a part in them, and in "The Last Stetson" proves stronger than the long-lived lusty hate between families.

The first story, "Christmas Eve in Lonesome," is full of appropriate color. A man who had been convicted through another's treachery has been released and is making his way on Christmas eve to that other's cabin on Lonesome to enjoy the exquisite rapture of killing him. It is Christmas eve with all the trimmings that make it picturesque. But nobody in that region knows that it is Christmas, and the only Christmas eve the released convict is thinking about is the one of the year before when he had sat in his prison stripes and heard the chaplain give a sermon on peace and good-will among men. "Vengeance is mine! saith the Lord," he had cried to vindictive prisoners. To which the burning hate in Buck's heart had cried in inward dissent, "Mine!" And now, pistol in hand, perched in a snowy apple-tree which enabled him to see the fire-lit interior of the cabin, amid the falling flakes and silence he waits until his man shall appear and be shot. What he sees in his enemy's home while waiting may be left to the author to tell; but his heart grows soft and finally he lets himself down and goes away. Once he looks back at the fire-lit window of the house, and once more he thought of the Star, and once more the chaplain's voice came back to him.

JOHN FOX, JR.

"'Mine!' saith the Lord.

"'Just how, Buck could not see with himself in the snow and *him* back there for life with her and the child, but some strange impulse made him bare his head.

"'Yourn,' said Buck, grimly.

"'But nobody in Lonesome—not even Buck—knew that it was Christmas eve.'"

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My Dear Sir:

(And this is addressed to the gentleman who is now reading it.)

A man who is an acknowledged authority in the cigar business, recently said to a friend of mine: "*Shivers' Panetela Cigar is a good cigar—better than I expected, and for the life of me I don't see how it can be sold for the money.*"

I will tell him, as there are no secrets in my business.

Re-orders—My cigars have to sell themselves. They are good enough to cause men, in constantly increasing numbers, to re-order them of their own volition, and they do.

As an instance: One firm in New York has bought from me during the past two years an average of over *one thousand cigars per month* for their own and their employees' smoking. The office of this firm, by the way, is within three minutes' walk of three of the best retail cigar stores in the world.

If I had to hunt up a new customer every time I make a sale it would put me out of business in a month, but re-orders, not once, but repeatedly, I must have and do receive in continually growing volume.

The result is I have built up a constantly increasing patronage. Incidentally I have sufficient standing orders for cigars, to be shipped on stated days of the month as they come around, to keep a small factory busy.

Every cigar that I make is sold direct to the consumer in lots of a hundred or more at wholesale prices (there are no discounts to dealers or clubs, nor for any quantity), and is shipped from the factory in the best of condition without any rehandling.

Shivers' Panetela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

I manufacture every cigar that I sell, consequently *know* exactly what is in them.

I do not retail cigars nor sell sample lots. It costs more to do so than to ship the original package, and in addition, one or two cigars is not a real test. Moreover, I might be charged with sending samples better than the goods prove to be. I ask smokers to give the actual cigars a fair trial, and if they are not pleased, to return the remainder. I can afford to take back a few cigars. I cannot afford to have any one displeased.

My theory at the start was that most men know and appreciate cigar values, and that they would sufficiently appreciate the difference between retail and wholesale cigar prices to go to the trouble of ordering cigars from me could I once induce them to give the cigars a fair trial. To get them tried—to get *you* to try them—is why I make my offer so broad and so liberal. What risk can *you* assume, provided, of course, that $5.00 per hundred is not more than you care to pay?

My factory is close to the business center of the third largest city in the United States. It is open to my customers and friends.

My Offer is: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panetela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

In ordering, please use business letterhead, or enclose business card, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

Write me if you smoke.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, 906 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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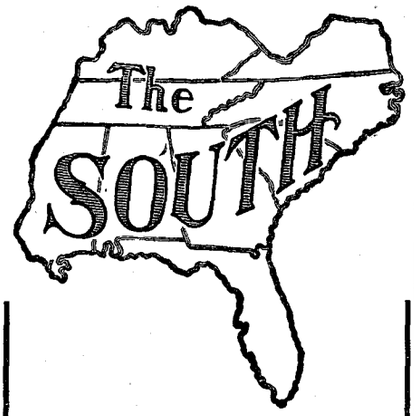

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Farther India." — David George Hogarth. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

"The Three Prisoners."—W. H. Shelton. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.25.)

"The Search."—E. P. Weaver. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.25.)

"Dames and Daughters of the French Court."—Geraldine Brooks. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Mary's Garden and How it Grew."—Frances Duncan. (Century Company, $1.25.)

"Los Puritano."—Otros Cuentos; Edited by W. T. Faulkner. (William R. Jenkins, $0.50.)

"City Government in the United States."—Frank J. Goodnow. (The Century Company.)

"The Religious Education Association." (Executive Office of the Association.)

"Moncure Daniel Conway." Autobiography, Memories and Experiences. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $6 per set, two volumes.)

"The Merryweather."—Laura E. Richards. (Dana Estes & Co., $1.25.)

"Bundick's Lectures."—W. T. Bundick. (Jennings & Graham, $1.)

"Adam Smith."—Francis W. Hirst. (Macmillan Company, $0.75 net.)

"Prosit, A Book of Toasts."—Compiled by Clotho. (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco.)

"Swedish Life in Town and Country."—G. Von Heidenstam. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"Grimm's Fairy Tales."—James H. Fassett. (Macmillan Company.)

"Songs of Labor."—Lorenzo D. Gillespie. (Central Kansas Publication Company, Salina, Kansas, paper.)

"The Wealth of Nations."—Adam Smith. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, two volumes.)

"Portraits of the Seventeenth Century." — C. A. Sainte-Beuve. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, two volumes.)

"101 Beverages." — Compiled by May E. Southworth. (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, $1 net.)

"101 Salads."—Compiled by May E. Southworth. (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, $1 net.)

"Japanese Life in Town and Country."—George William Knox. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"A Book of Ghosts."—S. Baring-Gould. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Undercurrent."—Robert Grant. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"A Guide to Parsifal."—Richard Aldrich. (Oliver Ditson Company.)

"The Symphony Since Beethoven."—Felix Weingartner. (Oliver Ditson Company, $1.)

"The Dream Bag."—Winifred A. Haldane. (Laird & Lee, Chicago, $1.)

"How to Study Shakespeare."—William H. Fleming. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"Painted Shadows."—Richard Le Gallienne. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Wolverine."—Albert Lathrop Lawrence. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Guthrie of the Times."—Joseph A. Altsheler. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

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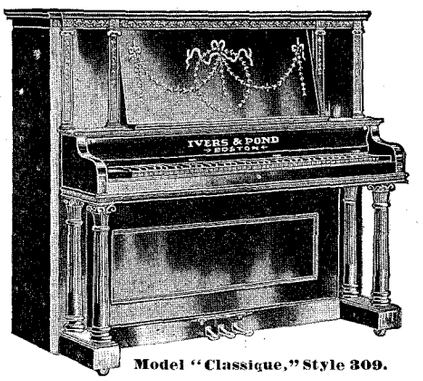

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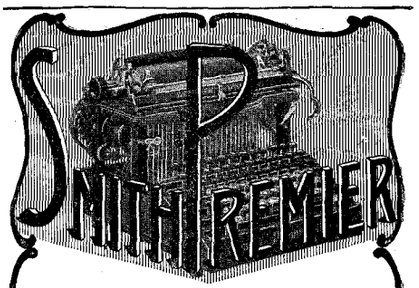

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CURRENT POETRY.

A Vagrant's Epitaph.

By THEODORE ROBERTS.

Change was his mistress, Chance his counselor.
Love could not keep him. Duty forged no chain
The wide seas and the mountains called to him,
And gray dawns saw his camp-fires in the rain!

Sweet hands might tremble!—Ay, but he must go.
Revel might hold him for a little space,
But turning, past the laughter and the lamps,
His eyes must ever catch the luring face.

Dear eyes might question!—Yea, and melt again.
Rare lips, a-quiver, silently implore,
But ever he must turn his furtive head
And hear the other summons at the door.

Change was his mistress, Chance his counselor.
The dark firs knew his whistle up the trail.
Why tarries he to-day?—And yesternight
Adventure lit her stars without avail!

—From Scribner's Magazine.

The Forerunners.

By FLORENCE WILKINSON.

In the first sleep-watch of the night
With dreams that flit and hesitate,
Hark for the tokens of our flight;—
Lost voices seeking each his mate;

A hurrying step upon the road,
A knock, a cry, but only one,
So heed it not, for it shall be
Forgotten with the morning sun.

These are the tokens of our flight,
We, nameless ones who go before,
Who knock to call a comrade soul
And find no latch at any door.

That drifting smoke across the plain,
That footfall fading by the sea,—
Perchance our camp-fires dying out,
Our passionate steps no more to be.

The haunting echo and its grief,
The vagrant red of autumn leaf
Luring you on from hill to hill,
That vagrant red, that wandering sigh,
It is the life-blood that we spill.

Yet we are nameless before God,
We have nor grave nor epitaph,
And where we perished of our thirst,
Yea, where there was no drop to quaff,
A spring shall gush from our dead bones
And full-fed ones sit down and laugh.

—From McClure's Magazine.

Time.

By THEODOSIA GARRISON.

When I think sometimes of old griefs I had,
Of sorrows that once seemed too harsh to bear,
And youth's resolve to never more be glad,
I laugh—and do not care.

When I think sometimes of the joy I knew,
The gay, glad laughter ere my heart was wise,
The trivial happiness that seemed so true,
The tears are in my eyes.

Time—Time the cynic—how he mocks us all!
And yet to-day I can but think him right.
Ah heart, the old joy is so tragical
And the old grief so light.

—From The Reader Magazine.

A CHARMING VILLA

with woodland grounds extending more than half a mile on the Washington & Richmond Railway is offered for sale on accommodating terms. The mansion is spacious, having a hundred rooms, while the ample corridors and verandas cover a total of eighteen thousand square feet. It is three hours from Washington and twelve minutes from Richmond, with good railroad service, a dozen trains stopping daily at the front entrance. The grounds are handsome, well wooded, and stocked with game, including some fifty deer. The buildings are nearly new, substantial and well furnished, and the place as it stands is a delightful home, or is suitable for a country club-house, or a high-class college, or an all-the-year-round resort. Price **$50,000.** For particulars address: OWNER, Forest Lodge, Glen Allen, Va.

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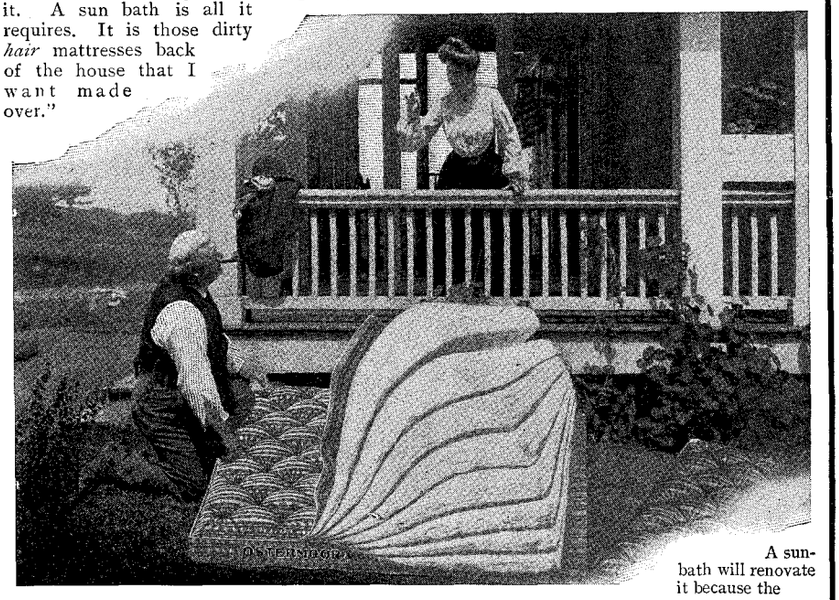

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PERSONALS.

Too Long. — The Hon. William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy under President Arthur, relates this incident of Assistant-Surgeon Ver Mulen. The story as printed in *Harper's Weekly* runs as follows:

That officer was 6 feet 4 inches in height, a fact that occasioned him much discomfort when he was serving on the old *Penobscot*, the height of the vessel between decks being only 5 feet and 8 inches. As Surgeon Ver Mulen considered the matter, he remembered that long letters to the Navy Department were not always given that prompt attention he thought should be afforded in the present instance, so he determined to approach the authorities in a manner novel enough to impress them with the gravity of the situation. So he addressed his superior officer in this wise:

"*The Honorable the Secretary of the Navy:*

"SIR: Length of Surgeon 6 feet 4; height of ward-room, 5 feet 8. Respectfully,

E. C. VER MULEN,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N."

"Shortly after, the Navy Department detached Ver Mulen "until such time as a more suitable ship could be found for his assignment."

The Prince and the Professor. — The French professor of Prince Henry of Prussia, says the London *Truth*, one day read to him the following exercise for translation: "Sovereign ladies have not merely an air of majesty, but a gracious deportment peculiar to them." The Prince laid down his pen, and raised his hand.

"Have you any remark to make?" asked the teacher. "Only this: Do you, or do you not, wish to teach me to be truthful?" "Certainly, I wish to teach you truthfulness." "Let me tell you, then, that I have known sovereign ladies all my life, and never noticed in them any majesty, or peculiar grace of deportment. Quite the contrary. Ought we not, therefore, to omit the phrase you have just read?" The professor said that he respected the scruples of his pupil. He could not, however, correct an exercise book which had been carefully inspected before being set down on the list for study. Besides, the taste of a boy of twelve differed from that of an adult. He might hereafter see majesty and grace where he now sees none. Henry took up his pen and wrote out the phrase in French. He then uttered a groan and observed: "It's an awful shame to foist such books upon us."

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

October 31.—Despatches from Mukden state that Field-Marshal Oyama has received reinforcements of from 40,000 to 60,000 men, and is advancing in several directions; it is evident that another great battle will soon be fought south of Mukden. Fighting continues at Port Arthur, where the Japanese have won several positions close to the inner lines; General Stoessel, it is reported, has given up all hope of holding the fortress.

November 2.—Russia and England are completing details of plans for the North Sea inquiry; Ad-

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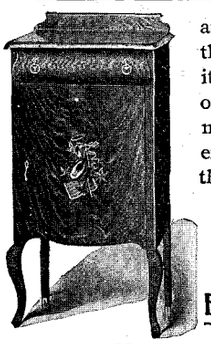

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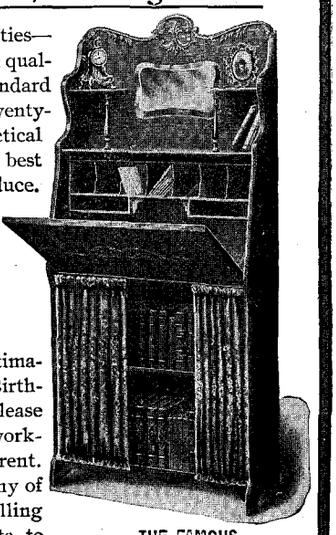

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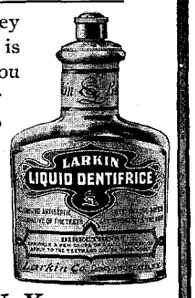

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miral Dewey may be asked to become an arbitrator. The coroner's jury at Hull renders a verdict that the fishermen who lost their lives in the North Sea affair were killed by "shots fired without warning or provocation from certain Russian war-vessels"; the testimony shows that no other foreign or British war-ships were sighted, and that no Japanese were on board the fishing-fleet.

November 3.—Reports from Chefu say that the Japanese have occupied new positions which will enable them to make a final assault on Port Arthur whenever they are ready. Admiral Rozhdestvensky's war-ships arrive at Tangier, Morocco, escorted from Vigo by British cruisers.

November 4.—Despatches from Chinese sources regarding the fate of Port Arthur are conflicting, reports saying that the fighting continued on November 3, with the entire northeastern line of forts in the possession of the Japanese.

November 5.—The Baltic fleet sails westward from Tangier. Russia accepts the English draft of the Anglo-Russian convention to appoint an international commission of inquiry into the North Sea incident; the commission is to consist of five members and will hold its sessions in Paris.

November 6.—The armies of General Kuropatkin and Marshal Oyama continue to confront each other south of Mukden, occasionally exchanging shots; Kuropatkin reports the repulse of an attack on his right flank.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 1.—Prince Mirsky, Russian Minister of the Interior, sets November 14 for a consultation with local district officials on needed reforms.

Turkey begins negotiations for the establishment of an Ottoman legation to the Vatican.

November 3.—The Hungarian Diet reject a resolution calling for cooperation with the United States to end the war in the Far East.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

October 31.—Judge Parker addresses a large audience in New York; he is cheered for twenty minutes. The judge attacks Chairman Cortelyou and reiterates that the trusts are contributing to the Republican campaign fund.

November 1.—Senator Lodge, at Newark, N. J., replies to Judge Parker's New York speech.

Judge Parker in speeches at Newark and Jersey City attacks the policy of expansion and declares that the trusts are supporting the Republican party.

November 2.—Senator Fairbanks, in Indiana, declares that the personal attacks made on the President are an attempt to draw the attention of the voters from the record of the Democratic party; he denies Judge Parker's charges against Mr. Cortelyou.

November 3.—Judge Parker makes four speeches in Connecticut; he denounces the trusts, and declares that all of them, including the Standard Oil Company, support the Republican ticket.

Secretary Wilson, answering Parker's charges, declares that Chairman Cortelyou does not collect, handle, nor disburse campaign funds.

The chairman of the Populist National Committee states that his campaign fund is under $1,800. Thomas E. Watson, candidate for President on the Populist ticket, declares that he is paying his own way in this campaign.

November 4.—President Roosevelt, in a signed statement, emphatically denies the charges that the Republican party is blackmailing corporations for Republican campaign funds; he denounces the accusation as "monstrous" and "a wicked falsehood."

Governor Odell, of New York, declares in a speech that Judge Parker owned $20,000 worth of Shipbuilding Trust stock.

November 5.—Judge Parker, in a speech in Brooklyn,

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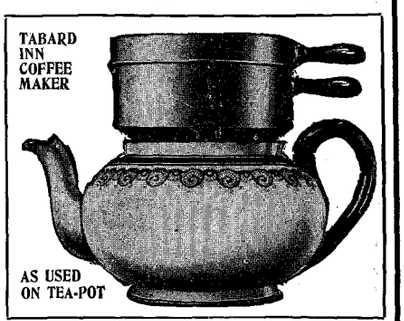

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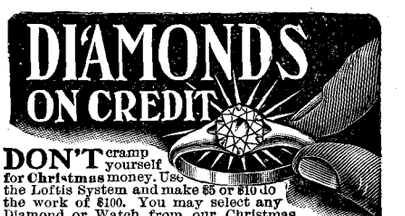

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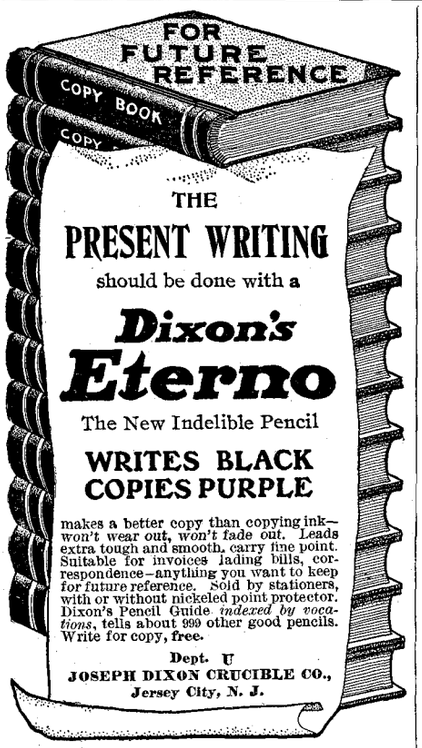

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in reply to President Roosevelt's statement to the public, declares that he had instructed his campaign managers at the outset to solicit and accept no aid from trusts; he asserts that the President's statement was not a denial of the allegations concerning Mr. Cortelyou and the trusts.

The campaign is practically closed in all the States.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 1.—Secretary Hay and the French Ambassador sign a treaty of arbitration between this country and France.

President Roosevelt issues a proclamation appointing November 24 as Thanksgiving Day.

The Baldwin air-ship is given a third successful test at the St. Louis Exposition, being guided at will, for half an hour, with and against the wind.

November 2.—The State Department receives word from St. Petersburg indicating that passports of American Hebrew citizens traveling in Russia are likely to be recognized soon.

November 3.—President Roosevelt sends congratulations to President Amador on the first anniversary of the independence of Panama.

November 4.—Negotiations are now being made for an arbitration treaty between the United States and Germany.

November 5.—The textile council at Fall River, Mass., refuses to adopt the recommendation of its executive committee in regard to naming a joint committee to investigate the manufacturers' statement that they could not afford to pay the rate of wages in force before the recent cut.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

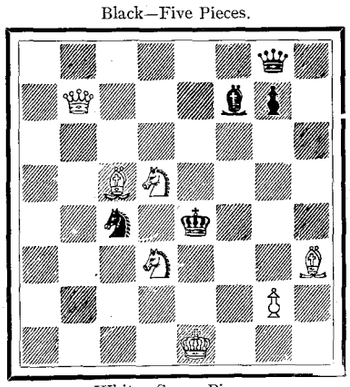
Problem 999.

Composed especially for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By H. W. BARRY, BOSTON,

Problem-editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

6q1; 1Q3bp1; 8; 2BS4; 2s1k3; 3S3B; 6P1; 4K3.

White mates in two moves.

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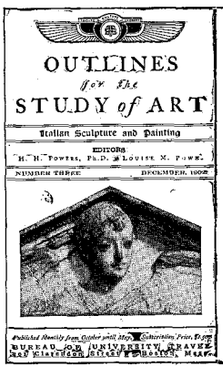

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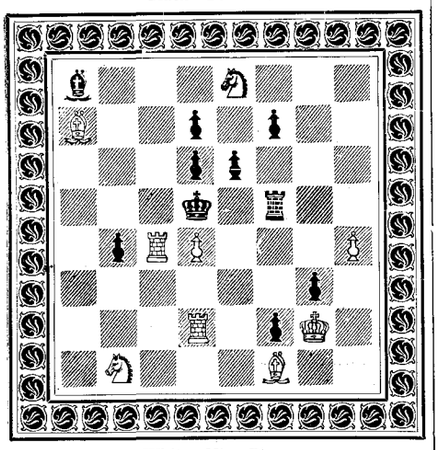
Problem 1,000.

Dedicated to the Chess-editor and Solvers of THE LITERARY DIGEST

By MURRAY MARBLE, WORCESTER, MASS.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

b3S3; B2p1p2; 3pp3; 3k1r2; 1pRP3P; 6p1; 3R1pK1; 1S3B2.

White mates in three moves.

MURRAY MARBLE,

Composer of our 1,000th Problem.

An Appreciation from a Distinguished Expert.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27, 1904.

Chess-editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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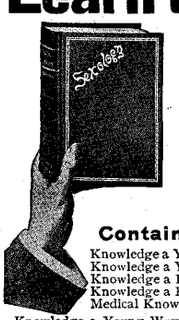

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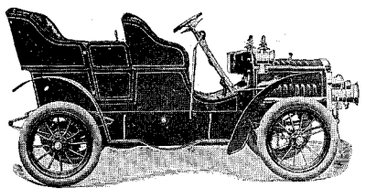

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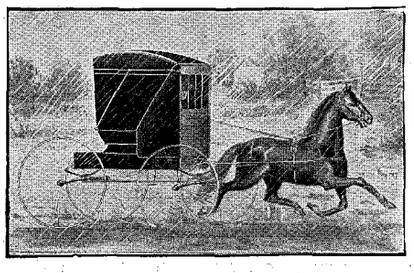

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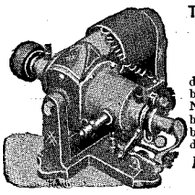

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cording to my usual practise, I attempted a quick solution by guessing at every promising problematic first move, but found an "African in every wood-pile," so the solving-on-sight method was abandoned. My second state of mind was to dig beneath the cuticle with a "but-still-no-good" attachment, and I began to see that this mate might be a masterpiece, not to be done by the *hocus pocus* of ordinary maneuvers. In such cases, what you have primarily discarded as a self-evident poor move must be looked at again and, then with the inspiration of the idea upon me, I found a plot of superlative beauty, worthy to rank, even, in your collection, as Problem 1,000.

Allow me to congratulate the New England boy genius Murray Marble on the creation of so great a problem, and to felicitate the readers of your fine Chess-articles on the treat that is before them.

One of your many readers,
G. REICHHELM.

Solution of Problems.

No. 993. Key-move: R—Kt 5.

No. 994.

1. R—K 2 / Kt x Q	2. P x P, ch / K x P	3. B—K 5, mate
1. ..... / B—Kt 8	2. ..... / K—Q 6	3. B—R 6, mate
1. ..... / R x P	2. Q x B P ch / K—Q 6	3. B—R 6, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 5	2. Q x Q P ch / K x Q	3. P—K 4, mate
1. ..... / P—B 6	2. P x B P ch / K—Q 6	3. B—R 6, mate
	2. P x P ch / K x P	3. Q—Kt 2, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 6	3. B—R 6, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. J. G. Haywood, and B. A. Mann, Brownsville, Tenn.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; S. H. Burrows, Cambridge, Ill.

993: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. F. Court, New York City; W. T. Kelly, Monticello, Ga.; Z. G., Detroit; M. Almy, Chicago; "Arata," New York City; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.

994: L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. M. Tarnowski, Camden, N. J.

Comments (993): "One doesn't need to comment on a Mackenzie"—M. M.; "Far below this composer's standard"—G. D.; "A peerless Mackenzie"—W. R.; "I see, said the blind man: I see clearly"—J. G. L.; "For accuracy of finish and beauty of proportion the work is without a peer"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Worthy of Mac"—"23"; "Key-move is excellent. This problem would be creditable to a constructor who had his physical sight; but it is a wonderful product for a blind man"—J. F. C.; "The blind problematist has something finer than eyesight"—Z. G.

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light for a first-prize winner"—W. R.; "Fine key with beautiful mate"—J. G. L.; "Some minor faults of duals and short mates; but on the whole a splendid problem"—J. H. S.; "Both problems first-class and hard to beat"—J. G. H. and B. A. M.; "Monotonous"—L. G.

The blind problematist led many solvers astray. 1 B—K sq is answered by 1 ·····/B—K 4; 2 no mate. The reply to 1 R—Q B 5 is 1 ·····/P—R 3; 2 no mate. 1 P—K 8 (Q) is stopped by 1 ·····/R—B 7 ch. 1 Q—Q B 6 can not force mate on account of 1 ·····/B—Kt 2 ch. This is also true of 1 Q—K 6 and Q—Q R 6.

In addition to those reported, E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal. got 983; A. L. Booth, Provo City, Utah, and S. H. B., 991.

From the St. Louis Tourney.

A STUBBORN FIGHT.

Queen's Counter Gambit.

	JAFFE. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*		JAFFE. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	20	Kt—B sq	R—K R 3
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 4	21	Q—Q 2	Q—R 5
3	P x K P	P—Q 5	22	K—Kt sq	P—Q Kt 4(f)
4	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	23	P x P	R—Kt sq
5	B—Kt 5	P—B 3 (a)	24	Q—B 2	Kt x B
6	P x P	Kt x P	25	Q x Kt	B x P
7	P—K 4	B—Kt 5 ch	26	P—K Kt 3 (g)	B x Q
8	Q Kt—Q 2	Castles	27	P x Q	K R—Q Kt 3
9	Q—Kt 3	P—Q R 4	28	R—Q sq (h)	B x Kt
10	P—Q R 3	P—R 5	29	K x B	R x P
11	Q—B 2	B x Kt ch(b)	30	R—B sq	R—Kt 8
12	Kt x B	Q—K sq	31	R-K sq (i)	P—B 5
13	B x Kt	R x B	32	R—B 2	P—Q 6
14	P—B 3	Kt—K 4	33	R—Q 2	P—B 6
15	B—Q 3 (c)	P—B 4	34	R x P	R x R ch
16	Castles (K R)	Q—R 4	35	K x R	R—Kt 8 ch
17	R—B 2	Q—Kt 4		And White resigns.	
18	R—Ksq (d)	B—Q 2			
19	K—R sq	Q R—K B sq (e)			

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) Giving up all idea of winning back the Pawn and playing strictly for development.

(b) 11 B—K Kt 5; 12 P x B, Kt x P; 13 Q—B sq, P—Q 6 was an idea I looked into, but abandoned, as I could not discern sufficient advantage in return for the piece.

(c) Probably 15 P—B 5 was a stronger continuation, in order to prevent Black's defending the position in the center.

(d) Black threatened Q—K 6, winning.

(e) 19.., Kt—Kt 5; 20 R—K 2, Kt—K 6; 21 R x Kt, P x R; 22 Kt—B, etc., gives White a good game.

(f) The only chance, as White's King's side is too well defended.

(g) 26 Q—B 2 was better here.

(h) Stronger was 28 R—B sq.

(i) If 31 R x R, R x R (ch); 32 K—K 2, P—B 5, etc.

Mackenzie's Problems.

A collection of chess-problems by A. F. Mackenzie entitled "Chess-Lyrics," edited by Alain C. White, will be ready in June, 1905. This work will give over 275 problems composed during the years 1887–1904, with prefatory articles by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. White, and Judges' criticism and original notes.

The editor realizes that no further introduction to Mr. Mackenzie's chess-triumphs is here necessary, and merely calls on all admirers of the blind champion-composer to cooperate with him toward the success of the collection, all the net proceeds of which will be devoted to the benefit of Mr. Mackenzie.

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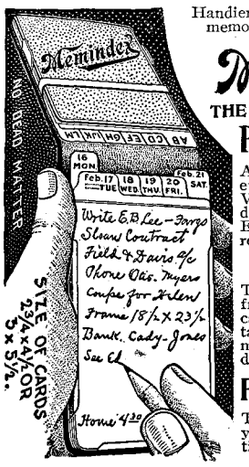

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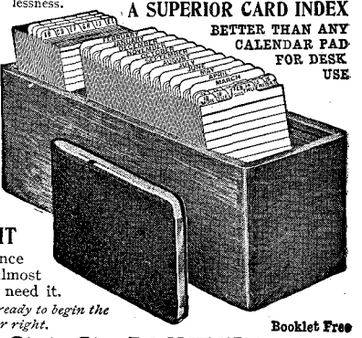

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"F. P.," New York.—"Which of the following sentences is correct: 'A *train of eight cars was* wrecked' or 'A train of eight cars *were* wrecked'?"

The subject of this sentence being in the singular requires its verb to agree with it. Therefore "A *train of eight cars was* wrecked" is correct.

"A. M. B.," New York.—"I do not find in my dictionary words ending in '-er' and '-est,' the comparative and superlative degrees, so that I am often in doubt whether to use 'more' and 'most' or add '-er' and '-est.' Is there no rule governing this subject? There ought to be some way of determining it."

It is not the practise of any dictionary to record the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives or the plurals of nouns when these are formed regularly according to the simplest rules of grammar. In the same manner no dictionary gives the tense and participial forms of verbs when these are formed regularly. Where the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives are formed irregularly, these are to be found immediately after the word entry in the vocabulary. For example, take the word "lovely," comparative "lovelier," superlative "loveliest." These follow the vocabulary entry. For further elucidation see special explanatory notes facing the first page of the vocabulary.

"R. H. K.," Allentown, Pa.—(1) "Is it correct to say 'LL.D.' as well as 'double L.D.'? (2) What is 'vice-reine,' and where is the term to be found in the Standard Dictionary?"

(1) There is no such combination in the English alphabet as "double l." In reading a title one should not read the abbreviation, but the title in full, "Doctor of Laws" rather than "LL.D." or "double L.D." (2) "Vice-reine" is the French for "vice-queen," a woman who acts as viceroy; also, the wife of a viceroy. The word is to be found on page 2009, column 1.

"J. W. W.," Wolfville, Nova Scotia.—(1) "Kindly give the pronunciation and meaning of the word 'tonneau.' (2) Ought the words 'Kings' and 'Queens,' when used as names of counties, to be written with or without the sign of the possessive case?"

(1) The word is pronounced ton″no′, the first "o" having the sound of "o" in "not" and the second of "o" in "no." "Tonneau" is French and means literally "barrel." As applied to automobiles it designates a type of machine with a barrel-like body. (2) This is a matter of custom. These names are often written without the apostrophe.

"H. K.," Pottersville, Mass.—"What is a 'centimo'? Will you kindly tell me in what country the word is used?"

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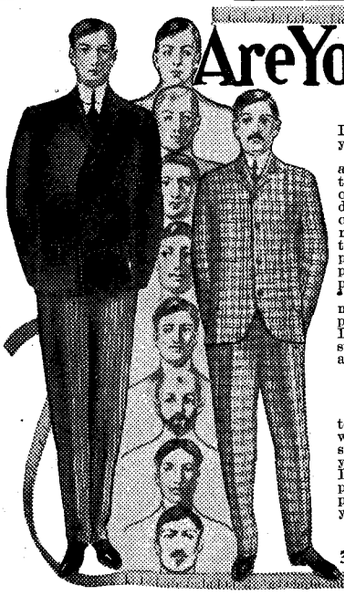

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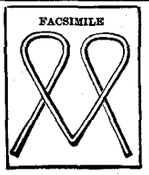

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(*By Telegraph to New York Tribune*)

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